Thursday, March 5, 1956

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

VOLUME II, 1956

16th March to 16th April 1956

TWELFTH SESSION, 1956

(Vol. II contains Nos. 21 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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GIPN—S4—83 Lok Sabha—13-3-57—840

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 5th April, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

TIMING OF THE SITTINGS

Speaker: Are hon. Members finding any difficulty in coming at 10·30?

Some Hon. Members : Yes, Sir.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : Eleven O'Clock will be better.

Mr. Speaker: Then, shall we have at 12 or 12·30? The Sun rises at 5·30. It is not even winter now.

Some Hon. Members: This is the best time.

Seth Govind Das: This is the best time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Those who are present are speaking on behalf of those who are not present here. I think we do feel difficulty in coming at 10.30. I think we should start at 11 and go on till 6 O'Clock. That would be a better arrangement.

Shri Gidwani: I do not think that is the cause. The cause is something deeper.

Mr. Speaker: All right. If there is any agreed opinion that we may start at 11 O'Clock and then go on till 6 O'Clock, we shall consider it. In the evenings we have a number of functions. We will have to put them off. In the evenings sometimes we have to sit. I will consider it. If this persists, I will think about changing, but if there is some other cause, we must apply ourselves to that root cause.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): To that deeper cause.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Gur and *Khandsari* DEVELOPMENT

***1192. Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state :

(a) the grounds for the transfer of *gur* and *khandsari* development functions from the Indian Central Sugar-cane Committee to the Khadi and Village Industries Board; and

(b) the progress in the transfer of the said function?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The All India Khadi and Village Industries Board was constituted in 1953 for the development of certain village industries, including gur and Khandsari. The Indian Central Sugar-cane Committee is, therefore, now concerned with the purely research problems relating to these industries.

(b) After the demarcation of the functions between the Committee and the Board in December 1953, the latter took up implementing development schemes which in 1954-55 extended to 4 States and in 1955-56 to 10 more States.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I enquire if after the transfer of these functions from the Indian Central Sugar-cane Committee to the Board, there has been any increase in the intensity of the work already done by the Board?

Shri Satish Chandra: I might remind the hon. Member that most of the field work is done by the State Governments. The Central Government gives grants and loans to the State Governments whenever financial assistance is required for particular schemes.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I enquire if, due to lack of research facilities under the Board, the development will be handicapped to any extent?

Shri Satish Chandra: No, Sir. Certain research centres are already functioning. Recently a development centre has been sanctioned, but that too I believe is being managed by an officer appointed on the recommendation of the State Government.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR

*1194. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what were the facilities and other assistance given to the Industries Fair held in New Delhi from the 29th October to the end of December, 1955; and

(b) how many foreign countries participated in the Fair?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) 21. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 56.]

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: From the statement it appears that Rs. 15 lakhs have been spent by the Government. May I know out of this Rs. 15 lakhs how much was spent for the essential services and what was the cost of construction of the permanent pavilions?

Shri Karmarkar: I think they were all essential services—water electricty, sewage etc. Regarding the construction of permanent and semi-permanent buildings I should like to have notice.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know how many foreign countries which participated made a gift of their exhibits, and what is the total cost of those gifts?

Shri Karmarkar: I think, subject to correction, the number of countries which propose to make gifts of their pavilions was three, and I think one was being negotiated.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know what Government proposes to do with the pavilions that have been given by such important countries?

Shri Karmarkar: To use them.

Dr. Rama Rao: How?

Shri Karmarkar: For exhibitions. The idea is to have a sort of a semi-permanent exhibition if possible, and to keep the exhibition ground particularly ear-marked for exhibitions and to utilise such building for such exhibitions.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : जो विदेशी पैविलियन (मण्डप) हमारे इंडस्ट्रीज फेयर में आये थे और उनमे से जो हमको गिफ्ट के तौर पर दिये गये हैं उनका मूल्य अनुमानत: कितना होगा और जो इंडस्ट्रीज फेयर में टिकट से कई लाख रुपया आया था क्या उसमें से भी भारत सरकार को पानी, सीवेज आदि की सर्विस के लिए कुछ मिला है ?

श्री करमरकर : हमने यह जमीन साढ़े तीन लाख में किराया पर दी थी और हमने जो १५ लाख रूपया खर्च किया उसके बदले में हमको यही मिला है । और जो तीन बिल्डिंग्स हमको दी जाने वाली हैं उनके मूल्य का पता नहीं है । अगर माननीय सदस्य नोटिस देंगे तो उसका उत्तर दे दिया जायेगा ।

Shri R. P. Garg: Did the Government make any study of the things which were exhibited by the foreigners at the Indian Industries Fair with a view to know what countries were in a position to export to India capital goods needed for the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir, we made a broad observation. In fact, it was not only to educate us, but the whole public also. We did find that some useful machinery was exhibited there.

Col. Zaidi: Is it true that the duration of our industrial exhibition was the longest in the world, and is it also true that most of the representatives of foreign manufacturers resented and criticised the length of the exhibition that it is most unusual to have an industrial exhibition extending over so many weeks?

Shri Karmarkar: In response to a very eager desire on the part of the people, we found it necessary to request all pavilions to continue as before. I am not aware of any particular irritation about the extension. I think afterwards they were rather happy that the period was extended.

उत्तर प्रदेश में भारी उद्योग

*११९५. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या योजना मंत्री १६ सितम्बर, १९५५ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९८८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में भारी उद्योगों के स्थापित किये जाने को सम्मिलित करने के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजे गये प्रस्तावों पर क्या अब कोई अन्तिम निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्वीकृत योजनाओं के ब्योरे क्या हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) कुछ योजनाओं के बारे में निर्णय हो चुका है ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिए परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध सं० ५७०]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि केवल तीन उद्योगों के लिए अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्थान दिया गया है जब कि राज्य सरकार ने करीब दस उद्योगों के बारे में अपनी मांगें रखी थी, और क्या यह सत्य है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में कोई भी बड़ा उद्योग उत्तर प्रदेश को नहीं दिया गया है ? यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

Shri Hathi : It is a fact that the State Government proposed several schemes, about eleven schemes. Some of them were bigger schemes. But the Planning Commission have taken a decision that so far as major schemes are concerned, *i.e.*, those which require much of technical know-how, greater capital etc., that should be left to the Centre. The public sector in the State should not undertake such schemes where greater capital, more experts, more of technical know-how etc., are required. They should restrict themselves to smaller schemes. This is the decision taken, and on that ground certain schemes have not been accepted.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की जनसंख्या क्षेत्रफल और कच्चे माल की उपलब्धि आदि को देखते हुए वहां पर बहुत कम मात्रा में उद्योग धन्धों की स्वीकृति दी गई है, इसलिए वहां की जनता में घनघोर असंतोष फैल गया है, यहां तक कि विरोधी दल वालों ने भी विधान सभा में इस बात की मांग की है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ न्याय नहीं किया गया है । क्या प्लानिंग कमीशन इस पर पुन: विचार करने की सोच रहा है ।

Shri Hathi: The Planning Commission have taken this into consideration. Out of the several schemes proposed, some were in the private sector, where the State Governments either wanted to participate or give loans, assistance etc. Now, it is found that in several of the industries there is scope for the private sector to come forward, and those industries could be developed through the private sector in the States.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट को यह बात मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने प्राइवेट उद्योग धंधों का विकास करने के लिए, प्राइवेट सेक्टर का विकास करने के लिए एक फैक्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी नियुक्त की है और क्या उसकी रिपोर्ट आ जाने के बाद प्लानिंग कमीशन इस बारे में भी विचार करेगा ताकि कुछ और उद्योग धंधे उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित किये जा सकें ।

Shri Hathi : It is not possible to say definitely the outcome of the report and what its conclusions will be. But if there are any schemes where the State Government have committed themselves, such schemes may be considered by the Planning Commission.

Shri C. D. Pande : Are Government aware that there were all the suitable factors for a heavy electrical industry

in U.P. that U.P. had suggested Naini-Tal as the centre, but Government did not agree to that proposal on account of the climatic difficulties, and later on the Uttar Pradesh Government had suggested that there were various types of climates in U.P. and therefore any other place could have been selected for that purposes.

Shri Hathi: The main reason, as I have mentioned, may not be the climate, but the decision that major industries which require greater capital, greater number of experts and more of technical know-how should be left to the Centre. For example, in regard to the fertiliser factory.....

Shri C. D. Pande: I am talking about the heavy electrical industry.

Shri Hathi: For example, the Uttar Pradesh Government had also suggested a fertiliser factory. But these factories are with the Centre, and wherever possible, the Centre will undertake those industries.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether there were any criteria formulated for the allocation of heavy industries all over India, and if so, what their nature was, and whether they were followed when heavy industries were allocated to the different States in India?

Shri Hathi: The question is not one of allocation of these various industries State-wise. It is a question, as I said earlier, of these industries resting with the Centre.

Naturally, in starting any particular industries, several factors have to be taken into consideration. The first would be availability of the raw material, the availability of power and such other facilities. Those factors are taken into consideration while deciding the location of a particular industry at a particular place.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: The Industrial Policy Resolution divides certain industries as between the public and the private sectors. Now, the Deputy Minister has said that on certain grounds they are allocating certain industries as between the Centre and the States. May I know whether this matter has been considered on a broad basis, or they have made an *ad hoc* decision only in regard to UP?

Shri Hathi: It is not a question of making an exception only in the case of UP. It applies to all the States.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: Is there any resolution on this matter?

Shri Hathi: It is not a resolution; it is a decision by the Planning Commission.

Press Information Bureau

***1196. Shri Velayudhan:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ernakulam Branch of the Press Information Bureau has been formed;

(b) if so, the number of officials appointed, their grades and designations; and

(c) the number of posts advertised before posting?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 58.]

Shri Velayudhan: May I know why these senior posts, namely the gazetted posts, were not advertised earlier?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As the hon. Member will see, the staff have been taken in only on a short-term basis for starting the office. The requisite information was given to the UPSC and they were asked to advise us in regard to the selection of a candidate as early as June 1955. And since they had not made any selections, so far, and we had to start the office, we asked the local papers, and we approached the various agencies for this purpose. For instance, we approached the employment exchange

at Kozhikode, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Trivandrum, the Directorate of Information, Madras Government, the Malayalam newspapers, and other candidates who had applied direct. So, a wide range of selection was there before us.

Shri Velayudhan : My question was why no advertisements were made for the gazetted posts through the UPSC?

Shri Raj Bahadur : I have just now said that we had to hurry up in the matter. We had been waiting for six months nearly after the UPSC had been informed in regard to the advertising of these posts. Apart from that, while making these selections, we approached all the Malayalam papers to give us candidates, if they had any. They could as well have advertised it in the papers.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether this proposal to start a branch of the Press Information Bureau was on the anvil for the last two years? And may I also know whether the buildings were acquired only after the appointments were made?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It had been decided as early as 1955 to open a branch office of the Press Information Bureau at Ernakulam. But then we were finding difficulties in getting suitable accommodation, and we could succeed in that respect only as late as September 1955. It is not correct that the officers were appointed first and then only the buildings were acquired. The officers were appointed only in December 1955; as the statement will show, the Assistant Information Officer was appointed on 10th December 1955, and the Information Assistant on 1st December 1955, while the buildings were acquired in September 1955.

Some Hon. Members *rose.*

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members who want to put supplementaries may stand up simultaneously in their seats, the moment the answer to the main question is over. Then, I shall see who are all the hon. Members who want to put supplementaries, and then distribute the opportunities. If after four or five supplementaries have been put, some hon. Member makes up his mind to get up, I cannot allow him.

DOCUMENTARIES

***1201. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a list of documentary films produced in 1955?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 59.]

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि किस आधार पर और किस एजेंसी के द्वारा यह डाक्युमेंटरी फिल्म्स तैयार किये जाते हैं ।

श्री राज बहादुर : जी हां, जहां तक कि विषय के निर्वाचन का सम्बन्ध है, इसमें जितने केन्द्रीय सरकार के भिन्न भिन्न मंत्रालय है उनसे, राज्य सरकार से, फिल्म ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड से, फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड, रीजनल आफिसेज और फील्ड पबलिसिटी आफिसेज से सलाह ली जाती है ।

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : औसतन कितना खर्चा एक डाक्युमेंटरी फिल्म्स तैयार करने पर पड़ता है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहां तक इसका सवाल है, यह फिल्म्स डिवीजन जो मिनिस्ट्री का है उसके अन्तर्गत ही उनके बजट की मंजूरी होती है और उसके अन्तर्गत ही उनको बनाया जाता है । अलग अलग खर्चा इनका बताना अभी सम्भव नहीं है लेकिन कौस्ट एकाउंटिंग ब्रांच खुल गई है और उसने अपना काम शुरू कर दिया है और वह उसका खर्चा भी निकाल सकेगी ।

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether any effort has been made to prepare any documentary showing the nature of public co-operation made available to Government in the execution of the various projects under the First Five Year Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As the hon. Member knows, we have got a scheme known as the integrated publicity scheme, under which, I think, this particular item can also be covered; and this must have been in the mind of the various institutions and departments which I have mentioned in reply to another supplementary question.

Shri N. M. Lingam: From the statement, I find that certain documentaries on places of tourist interest have been prepared by the Ministry. May I know why no place of tourist interest in South India—especially the hill stations there,—has been selected for these documentaries?

Shri Raj Bahadur : I could not catch the question.

Shri N. M. Lingam: Certain documentaries of places of tourist importance in India, particularly North India, have been prepared by the Ministry. Hill stations like the Kumaon Hills and Darjeeling have been included.....

Mr. Speaker: What is the question of the hon. Member?

Shri N. M. Lingam: There is no documentary of any hill station in South India.

Mr. Speaker : Why is all this preamble necessary? The hon. Member may put the question in this way: Why are there no documentaries relating to the hill stations?

Shri N. M. Lingam: There are some hill stations included, particularly the hill stations along the Himalayan ranges.

Mr. Speaker: All right: Why have no hill stations in South India been included?

Shri Raj Bahadur : I can only say that we will bear the point made out by the hon. Member in mind. But I would add that we are advised in this respect by various institutions and the subjects are selected on suggestions made by them. If there has been any deficiency in the preparation of documentaries in regard to the beauty spots in South India, that will also be borne in mind in future.

Bhilai Steel Project

***1202. Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners at present employed on the Bhilai Steel Project;

(b) the salaries paid to each class or category of such employees;

(c) whether there is any discrimination in the matter of salaries paid to Indian and foreign nationals in the same class or category; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such discrimination?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Seventeen. (Chief Engineer 1, Leading specialists 5, Specialists 6 and Interpretors 5).

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 60.]

(c) and (d). The question of discrimination does not arise as we are not yet employing Indians with similar qualifications.

Shri Kamath: With regard to the statement laid on the Table of the House in answer to part (b) of the questions. ** is the Minister of Iron and Steel in a position to tell the House as to what salaries this class of officers get in their own country, the Soviet Union, for comparable or equal work?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : ** ... I have no knowledge.

* * * *

Seth Govind Das: For how long will these 17 foreigners be employed and by what time is it expected that Indians will take their place?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Ordinarily, the foreign technical personnel will remain for a year after full operations start.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know whether Government have appointed any technical personnel trained at Jamshedpur and Burnpur, and if so, how their qualifications compare with those of the foreign experts?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Government have appointed technical personnel, but not of the superior category. Nor is there any possibility of comparison with regard to the knowledge possessed by Indian personnel *vis-a-vis* the Russians, because we have nothing concrete on which we can test their knowledge.

Shri Kirolikar: May I know whether these foreigners are allowed any kind of accommodation, and if so, whether any rent is recovered from them for the accommodation provided?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: At the present moment, no. I do not know what will happen in regard to the future when we provide them proper housing accommodation. That is a matter to be discussed in relation to the agreement we have entered into with the Government of the USSR. But at the present moment, we are providing them accommodation.

डा० सत्यवादी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इन प्लान्ट्स (सयंत्र) के लिये जो लोकल स्टाफ लिया जा रहा है, इंजीनियरिंग और अदर (अन्य) टेकनिकल स्टाफ वह किस स्टेज (अवस्था) पर है ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : Proceeding not as fast as I would like it to, but nevertheless, satisfactorily.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know how these salaries have been fixed, whether after negotiations with the Government or the organisation which sent them or with the individuals themselves?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No, we deal only with the Government of the USSR. It is the Governments of India and USSR that decide the matter of salary and remuneration to be paid to these foreign technicians.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi : May I know whether the salaries paid are free of income-tax?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes.

Shri Kamath: Do the foreign nationals who are employed in the other steel project, the Rourkela project, get the same salaries as are being paid, to the Soviet technicians and experts, or do the German technicians get less or more than the Russians?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: To the best of my knowledge, we are employing only one technician on our own at Rourkela—may be there are one or two others. But we are having one technical engineer whose salary, I think, is comparable.

Munj Weaving Industries

***1205. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of persons are employed in Punjab in the industry on Munj weaving in the villages;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to promote organization of the industry as a cottage industry; and

(c) whether Government have directed any research to be conducted in respect of the product to improve its quality?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The Government have no precise information. It is however understood that the number of persons employed in Munj weaving industry in Punjab is not large.

(b) No scheme has been recommended by the Punjab Government.

(c) Experiments are being conducted to utilize a recently devised spinning wheel for production of yarn suitable for the weaving of door mats and carpets.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the source of information of the Deputy Minister to the effect that there are not large numbers of persons employed in the Munj weaving industries?

Shri Satish Chandra: The source of information is the Department of Industries, Punjab Government.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that the Khadi Board of the State Congress had recommended to the Punjab Government research and development of this industry since very long?

Shri Satish Chandra: As I said, we have not received any scheme from the Punjab Government, which has informed us that the number of persons employed in this industry is not large. The State Government presumably does not propose to send any scheme in this connection to us.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether it is a subsidiary industry of the peasants living in the Punjab, especially those living in the villages, on the rural side?

Shri Satish Chandra: The Munj industry is more or less spread all over the country for making rope, mats and door mats. As far as Central Government is concerned, it is only a question of giving financial assistance, if required. The Punjab Government perhaps does not see any necessity to approach the Central Government for funds.

Mr. Speaker: With respect to questions relating to State subjects, as far as possible, the questions should originate in the States. All that the Central Government can do is to get the information; further, they have no more information. I would like hon. Members here to write to their counterparts in the State Assemblies to take up these matters which are of a provincial nature. Then they can pursue the matter of whatever help has to be given from the Centre here. It will save time, and it will also be a liaison between the State Government, the Members of the State Assembly and the Members of this House. We are not sitting here as a sort of appellate court but as original court.

INDIAN ASSETS IN JAPAN

***1206. Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Japan recently regarding the question of settlement of property assets of nationals of both the countries held in custody during the last war by the respective Governments; and

(b) if so, when the matter is likely to be settled?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being pursued with the Japanese Government for an early settlement. I am quite sure the hon. Member knows fully the facts of this case, and appreciates that it might not be very advisable to ask supplementaries.

INDIAN CARS

***1207. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed the export of Indian-made cars;

(b) if so, the number of such cars exported during the period 1955-56;

(c) the country to which they were exported; and

(d) whether any export target has been fixed for such cars for the year 1956-57?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (d). Export of Indian-made cars is licensed freely. No target has been fixed.

(b) Five.

(c) Ceylon.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जिन देशों में यह गाड़ियां भेजी गई है वहां पर क्या उन को लोकप्रिय माना जाता है और वह अच्छी साबित हुई हैं या नहीं ?

श्री करमरकर : जो पांच गाड़ियां भेजी गई हैं वह तो हमारे डिप्लोमैटिक कोर के आदमियों ने ही ले लीं, और उन की कोई नापसन्दगी नहीं आई है ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत में इन गाड़ियों का मूल्य क्या है और निर्यात करने पर जिन देशों में यह गाड़ियां जाती हैं वहां उनका मूल्य क्या है, और मूल्यों मे जो अन्तर है उसका कारण क्या है ?

श्री करमरकर : एक्स्पोर्ट के ठोस करने के लिये हम ने आयात कर का ७/८ तक रिबेट देने का निश्चय किया है in respect of C.K.D. parts of manufactured and assembled cars exported लेकिन अभी इस का कोई नतीजा सामने नहीं आया है ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मेरा प्रश्न था कि कितने दाम में बिकती है, उस का उत्तर नहीं मिला ।

श्री करमरकर : उत्तर इस लिये नहीं मिला कि मुझे नोटिस चाहिये ।

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I know the make of the car that has been exported to Ceylon, and the price at which it is exported?

Shri Karmarkar: The make of the car exported is, I understand, Hindustan. Regarding the precise price which the customer abroad has to pay, I said I wanted notice.

श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह : जब आने वाली गाड़ियों पर इम्पोर्ट चार्जेज लगाये जाते हैं, यहां तक कि ४,००० रु० की गाडी पर ६,००० रु० तक लगाये जाते हैं, तो जो गाड़िया यहां से बाहर भेजी जाती हैं उन पर आप एक्स्पोर्ट ड्यूटी क्यों नहीं लगाते हैं ?

श्री करमरकर : एक्स्पोर्ट ड्यूटी न लगाने पर तो गाड़ी वहां पर बिकती नहीं हैं, एक्स्पोर्ट ड्यूटी लगानें पर उस के बिकने की क्या आशा की जा सकती है ?

Dr. Ramachander: May I know whether any of these cars have been returned unsold?

Shri Karmarkar: No, no; they have been sold and there was no occasion to return them. I do hope that they would not return them.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Have there been any complaints about the efficiency of cars exported?

Shri Karmarkar: Not about the imported ones. Sometimes I have received complaints about the cars used here.

Shri Punnoose: May I have the comparative figures of cars imported and exported during this period?

Shri Karmarkar: The prices?

Shri Punnoose: The number that were imported, and the prices.

Shri Karmarkar: It is not our policy to import cars but only component parts. About the other part, I will require notice.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know why there has been no reduction in the price of the assembled cars in spite of the fact that there has been a reduction in the price of the component parts imported?

Shri Karmarkar: The cost of production has been higher than what it could have been and the prices are fixed according to the cost of production.

Shri G. P. Sinha: I want to know why the prices are higher?

Shri Karmarkar: They are higher than what we would like them to be.

JUTE ENQUIRY COMMISSION

***1209. Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the steps taken so far to implement the recommendations of the Jute Enquiry Commission?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 61.]

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the reply to recommendation 1, in the first list that the overall position of clearances of raw jute has generally been satisfactory and may I also draw his attention to the reply given by the hon. Railway Miniser that there have been transport bottlenecks and raw jute from North Bihar could not be transported? I want to know if this be the position, what is the basis of this report and whether Government are prepared to revise their views in the matter.

Shri Karmarkar: We have stated in the note that 'the overall position of clearances of raw jute has been generally satisfactory in recent years'. Possibly the statement of the Railway Minister might have been due to a particular time or a particular situation. I am not aware of that. But, if there is anything which the hon. Member would like to suggest either to the Railway Minister or to us, we would consider that.

Shri L. N. Mishra: With regard to recommendation 9, I would like to know whether, encouraging this forward contract in jute would not be a kind of *phadka* market in jute. If so, may I know whether Government propose to encourage or discourage this thing?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The matter is now under consideration and the Forward Markets Commission is siezed of the matter. If forward trading is done on reasonable lines without going into speculation, I think, Government will encourage it because it will give the growers of jute a firm price.

Shri L. N. Mishra: In List II, recommendations 4 and 5, the establishment of regulated markets and standard weights etc. have been provided. I want to know the main reasons why those recommendations which are meant to help the industry or the manufacturer have been implemented more or less and why those recommendations which would help the growers are still not implemented.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: In regard to the second part, they are matters to be dealt with by the State Governments and to the extent that is possible for us to do we have furnished details of the steps taken by the Central Government to induce the State Governments to consider these matters. I am not in a position to say anything more than that.

Shri N. B. Choudhury: May I know whether Government propose to set up any warehousing godown in order to ensure reasonable prices to the growers of jute?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Government cannot give an off-hand answer to a off-hand suggestion.

Recruitment Commission, Pondicherry

***1210. Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 436 on the 5th March, 1956 and state:

(a) whether any instructions have been given to the Recruitment Commission of Pondicherry as to the reservations to be made for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes in the recruitment to various Cadres of service; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). In Pondicherry State no castes or tribes have as yet been declared to be scheduled castes or scheduled tribes, and nor have any instructions been given to Pondicherry State with regard to their recruitment.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know if there are Depressed Class associations there which have been asking for representation and, if so, what had happened to those representations?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I would like to remind the hon. Member that *de jure* transfer of these territories has not yet taken place; and, according to the terms of the agreements with the French Government, no constitutional or administrative changes can be brought about till the *de jure* transfer takes place.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know, apart from the *de jure* transfer, what steps are being taken to see that all sections of the people, including the Depressed Classes and Scheduled Tribes are given appointments in the new recruitments?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There is no bar against the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes candidates. What the hon. Member has in mind is, possibly, some preferential treatment to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe People. As I said, as soon as the *de jure* transfer takes place, the administration there will be more or less on a par with what obtains elsewhere.

Shrimati Khongmen: May I know if Government is extending to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the same privileges and opportunities as envisaged in our Constitution and as is done elsewhere in India?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I can only repeat what I said *viz.* that we cannot bring about any administrative or constitutional changes till the *de jure* transfer has taken place.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether the Minister is aware at least that there are Scheduled Castes people there, and if so, could he give us the total number of their population there?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am certain that in Pondicherry, as in other States, there are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; but, I have not got their number. As I have said, there is no bar against their appointment but there is no preferential treatment as yet.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know in view of the statement of the Prime Minister that the question of *de jure* transfer was also discussed with M Pineau, the French Foreign Minister, when he was here, is the Government in a position to let us know the approximate time when this *de jure* transfer may take place?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The talks are practically coming to an end with regard to the draft treaty and I expect before long the whole thing will be finalised.

ALUMINIUM FACTORY

***1211 Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to set up an aluminium factory at Hirakud Dam Project with an annual production capacity of 10 thousand tons:

(b) whether the Indian Aluminium Company is a joint Indian and Canadian enterprise and has been given permission to set up the plant;

(c) whether the projected plant will be given a supply of 20 thousand Kwts. of electric power from Hirakud Project to start with;

(d) the minimum power required when the plant goes into production; and

(e) when the plant is expected to go into production?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The minimum power load required for the plant is estimated at 25,000 K.W. It is proposed to draw the power from the Hirakud Power Project.

(e) About the middle of 1957 when power supply for electrical reduction of aluminium is likely to be made available.

Shri Sanganna: May I know the ratio of the investments made by the Indian firm and by the foreign firm in this?

Shri Kanungo: The firm which is establishing a plant in the Hirakud region is an old established firm. As far as our knowledge goes the ratio is roundabout 60 and 40.

Shri R. P. Garg: May I know what are the special facilities available at Hirakud that led the Government to decide to put up a factory at Hirkud; and, if it is power only, will Government consider the possibility of setting up a factory at Bhakra-Nangal?

Mr. Speaker: This need not be answered. Hirakud is there; Bhakra is there; Tungabhadra is there.

Shri Jangde: Does the Government propose to set up an aluminium factory at Korba and, if so, when is it going to be set up?

Shri Kanungo: There is no proposal to that effect.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know how many aluminium factories are going to be opened under the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Kanungo: We do not know.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश में बाक्साइड की बहुत बड़ी खानें हैं जिससे कि अल्यूमीनियम बनता है ? क्या मंत्रालय इस बात पर विचार कर रह। है कि जहां बाक्साइड अधिक मात्रा में पाया जाता है वहां पर भी ऐसे कारखाने खोले जायें?

श्री कानूनगो : हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत जगह पर बाक्साइड मिलता है लेकिन कुछ जगहों पर कम दाम में मिलता है ।

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: It seems that there is some private firm which, in collaboration with a foreign firm is going to set up this factory. Is not aluminium in the public sector?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It may be, but I do not think it is yet. But that does not preclude the existing firm from operating.

Mysore Silk Waste

***1212. Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Mysore Silk Waste produced annually;

(b) how much of it is consumed by the Mysore Spun Silk Factory;

(c) how the rest is disposed of; and

(d) whether Government propose to expand the Spun Silk Factory?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) About 7 lakhs lbs.

(b) Though the Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd., Channapatna, has capacity to utilise 8 lakh lbs. of silk waste per annum, it is utilizing at present about 3,50,000 lbs. only.

(c) The surplus quantity is allowed to be exported.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

Shri N. Rachiah: May I know whether the Mysore Government has sent up any representations or recommendations for the grant of financial assistance to this Factory for the development of the silk industry in Channapatna?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not remember to have seen any such proposal, but I will look into it.

Shri Madiah Gowda: May I know the various factories in other parts of India where silk waste is produced? Is it a fact that the only factory that we have got for the whole of India producing spun silk is in Channapatna?

Shri K. C. Reddy: We have got only one spun silk factory in Channapatna. Silk waste is available in other parts of the counrty besides Mysore State.

Shri Madiah Gowda: In view of the fact that large quantities of useful material are wasted without being made use of, is the Government thinking of nationalising the waste silk industry?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is too large a question to be answered at this stage.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Thimmaiah: I too want to put a question.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him to put it as an exception.

Shri Thimmaiah: Is there any spun silk factory which was closed in the Mysore State and has Government any proposals to re-open it?

Shri K. C. Reddy: In Mysore State the factory might have stopped working in the past for certain periods. I may inform the hon. Member that, so far as I know, Government is considering the question of taking over the management of the spun silk factory.

TEA EXPORTS

***1213. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of tea exported by Northern India and Southern India during 1955-56; and

(b) whether there is a satisfactory demand for Indian tea abroad?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) During April-January 1955-56, the quantity of tea exported by Northern Indian and Southern India were 254,256,820 lbs. and 60,423,973 lbs. respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: May I know if the Government will consider the desirability of increasing the area of tea cultivation in the districts of Kangra of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir State?

Shri Karmarkar: For Kangra and Jammu and Kashmir, I should like to have notice.

Shri N. M. Lingam: Is it a fact that there is poor off take of tea in Australia and New Zealand due to shipping difficulties? I understand that the Ceylon tea reaches Australia very quickly whereas our tea takes as much as three months. May I know what steps Government has taken to relieve this position?

Shri Karmarkar: I am not aware of any shipping difficulties to any destinations, so far as my knowledge goes.

Shrimati Khongmen: May I know whether the quantity of tea just mentioned by the hon. Minister includes also the export from the easternmost parts of India, that is, Assam State?

Shri Karmarkar: I said both North India and South India, and naturally Assam is included in North India.

Shri Velayudhan : May I know what is the position of the propaganda abroad in regard to the Indian Tea Expansion Board and whether anything could be done profitably to sell our tea in other countries as there is acute competition from Ceylon, Malaya and other countries?

Shri Karmarkar: With regard to propaganda in foreign countries, the best way is to collaborate with other tea-growing countries. Ceylon and we have contributed to a scheme whereby we do not try to outbid each other in the matter of tea, and it is bound to increase the consumption of tea in the world.

Shri Velayudhan: What is the propaganda? How is it running?

Shri Karmarkar: It is running on smoothly.

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether there was a fall in the prices of Indian tea during the latter part of 1955-56?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): There was a fall in the price of tea.

Shri Punnoose: The causes?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The causes are many—partly over-production, partly credit squeeze in the United Kingdom and perhaps also due to the fact that we insisted on a

larger quantum being auctioned in India instead of it being sent on consignee account in the U.K. as was the practice hitherto.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether it is a fact that India is losing its market for green tea in Afghanistan due to the fact that under the Food Adulteration Act it is not being coloured? What steps is the Government going to take to have this rigour removed?

Shri Karmarkar: With regard to the fall in export to Afghanistan, I should like to have notice. With regard to the other question, certain rules were framed to prevent adulteration of tea and we understand that there is a little hardship in respect of green tea. As I stated some days back in this House, we advised the Punjab Government to stop any legal action in respect of that matter. We hope we shall find a solution.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether India is a member of the International Tea Expansion Board, whether it could do anything specially for making propaganda for Indian tea or whether it stands as a bar for Indian tea being consumed in other countries? What is the organisation in the U.S.A., U.K. and other countries?

Shri Karmarkar: I shall repeat the answer already given. We have given good thought to this subject and we have thought that the best way to promote the cause of Indian tea in foreign markets would be to work in collaboration with other tea-growing areas or countries. Further, it is not our practice nor is it advisable or feasible to go on saying only about Indian tea and nothing else. All the tea-growing countries have come together in an organisation, for instance, in the U.S.A., and we have thought that that is the best way of promoting the cause of Indian tea.

VEGETABLE OIL AND OILSEEDS

*1214. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of vegetable oils and oilseeds have been steadily rising for the last few months; and

(b) if so, the causes thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rise in prices is attributed to smaller groundnut crop during 1955-56 as compared to the previous year, due to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing in Sourashtra and Gujarat and the damages caused to groundnut and other crops by the cyclone in South India in December last.

I should also like to add that the rise in prices, is likely to be due to the excise duty that is imposed.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know how it is that the Village Industries Board has been able to keep the prices of oil at the same level at which it was selling a few months ago?

Shri Karmarkar : I think they work on some principle which the normal merchant is not bound by. The normal merchant depends upon so many other factors. He likes to have better prices and things like that. So far as I know, the Village Industries Board has its own cost-accounting of production and is reasonable in the charges of the oil that it sells.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि वेजीटेबुल आयल की कीमत इसलिए भी बढ़ रही है कि वह शुद्ध घी के साथ खूब मिलाया जाता है और उस रूप में बहुत कम बिकता है और क्या इस हालत में उसका जमाया जाना बंद करने का या उसको रंग देने का कोई प्रयत्न हो रहा है ?

श्री करमरकर : इस विषय में बार बार हाउस में प्रस्ताव आ चुका है और उस पर वादविवाद भी हो चुका है और उसमें माननीय सदस्य ने भी हिस्सा लिया है और अगर वह कलरिंग के बारे में फूडएंड एग्रीकलचर मिनिस्ट्री से पूछें तो शायद उन्हें कुछ पता लग सके कि वह मिनिस्ट्री वेजीटेबुल आयल में मिलाने के लिए कोई उपयुक्त रंग तलाश कर सकी है कि नहीं ।

Shrimati Jayashri: May I know whether the oil is exported in large quantities?

Shri Karmarkar : Not in large quantities in respect of seeds. Apart from groundnuts of handpicked varieties to a limited extent and sesame seeds and niger seeds, all other seeds of controlled varieties are being stopped from export. Regarding export of oil, the policy is settled from time to time taking into account all factors like internal need, internal production, etc. So, the policy varies from time to time.

LABOUR WAGES IN D.V.C.

***1217. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Panchet Project of the D.V.C. the women are paid less than men for equal work; and

(b) if so, the justification for maintaining such disparity in wage levels?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether the disparity between the wages of men and women prevails only in the Panchet Hill Project of the D.V.C. or whether it prevails also in other projects?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister said "No, Sir". The hon. Member is assuming that disparity exists there.

Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha: May I know the wages given to the male worker and to the female worker separately?

Shri Hathi: As I said, there is no difference.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever is paid to the male is paid to the female. I am not going to allow him. If he wanted to show that there is discrimination between man and woman, there is no discrimination. He further goes into the question as to what is the wage that is given.

Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha: If they give that figure, they will understand that there is discrimination.

Mr. Speaker : If the hon. Member has got proof that the statement is incorrect, he can bring it to the notice of the House.

Shri Velayudhan : May I know clearly from the Minister whether for the same work, men and women are paid equal amount? That is the question here. I was told that there was discrimination.

Shri Hathi: My information received from the D.V.C. is that there is no difference. The skilled people are paid about Rs. 120 per month, semi-skilled Rs. 75 and unskilled Rs. 60. It is so both for men and women. That is the information given by the D.V.C.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: As far as I know, there are two categories in which women work. One is clerical and the other is unskilled labourers who are working in the electricity and other projects. It is contractual labour. May I know if the contractors, when they make the bills, take equal wages for women but when they pay, they pay less to the women and more to the men?

Shri Hathi: My reply was so far as the departmental labour of the D.V.C. is concerned. So far as contractors are concerned, they come on Job works—that is, money to be paid on the total output of work—, and that depends upon the output that they are able to give.

BHILAI STEEL PROJECT

***1218. Shri Kamath :** Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been uprooted so far round about Bhilai as a consequence of the working of the Bhilai Steel Project;

(b) the arrangements for their compensation or rehabilitation;

(c) whether representations have been made about inadequate compensation paid, particularly with regard to land acquired; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). As at present proposed, 14,000 acres will be acquired for the plant and the township immediately. Of this about 3600 acres are not cultivated and 10,400 acres are cultivated. So far 3,500 acres of land have been taken possession of after the *kharif* crop was reaped.

The total area of land to be acquired covers 12 village sites and it is estimated that as a result of these acquisitions the property belonging to about 1200 families will be affected. So far there has been no acquisition of houses and therefore there has been no displacement of any family as such. Necessary funds have been placed at the disposal of the Madhya Pradesh Government for making advance payments to those whose lands are being acquired. It is also proposed to employ as many villagers as possible on the Project.

(c) and (d). Some representation has been made by local leaders on behalf of the villagers whose lands are to be acquired. While there has been no move against acquisition, attempts have been made to increase the rate of compensation. The Deputy Commissioner of Durg, whom they saw, has informed them that land acquisition proceedings would proceed in the regular way and that compensation would be calculated by the Land Acquisition Officers.

Shri Kamath: Is the Minister in a position to assure the House that all the men and women who have been uprooted in the Bhilai project area will be employed,—all those who are able-bodied,—on the Bhilai project?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: For one thing, I cannot precisely comprehend what the hon. Member means by the word 'uprooted'. As I said, as far as possible, we had employed as many men and women as we are in a position to employ to work in the project area.

Shri Jangde: May I know whether it is a fact that the compensation paid to the farmers or landowners in different areas like the D.V.C. or Rourkela is much higher than the compensation paid to the farmers of this area?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not know about the DVC. I think in regard to any comparison with the compensation that is paid in Rourkela, Bhilai comes of much better.

Shri Kirolikar: In some cases, possession of land along with standing crops was taken in October last. But no compensation has been paid yet. May I know why no compensation was paid?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We have made funds available. The question may, therefore, be addressed to the Madhya Pradesh Government.

Shri Punnoose: May I know when the quantum of compensation is decided, it will be dependent not merely on the market price of the land in that area but that it would be sufficient for the particular person to purchase an equal area in a different place? May I know whether that consideration will be taken into account?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Well, the Government of India do not lay down the law on this subject. The usual Land Acquisition Act proceedings and the enactment covering these proceedings are the methods of assessing the value of the land taken possession of and provision is made also for appeals. This procedure would be followed. I am not in a position to go into the economics of the matter.

Shri Kamath: The Minister said that he had received complaints and representations in regard to this matter of acquisition of land. Are those representations to the effect that the compensation paid for the land ac-

quired is in many cases a quarter or a third of the market price of the land?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have not received any complaints nor am I in a position to receive complaints. Complaints have been received by authorities who are on the spot. I do not propose to agree to the proposition made by the hon. Member that it is a quarter or a third. In fact, my own idea, by comparing the compensation that is paid in Rourkela, is that it seems to be reasonable. But this is a matter which has to be gone into by the proper authority and I am not in position to say anything either way about it.

INDIANS REPATRIATED FROM BURMA

***1219. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indians repatriated from Burma during 1955; and

(b) the main reasons and the facilities provided by Government for their repatriation?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) 45 Indians were repatriated from Burma during 1955.

(b) When an Indian national is stranded in Burma in a destitute condition owing to unemployment, old age or any other reason and is not in a position to bear the cost of his passage etc. for going back to India he is issued with a travel document (generally an Emergency Certificate) free of charge, passage is booked for him at Government cost with the local shipping company and some cash is given to him to meet the incidental expenses and cost of railway ticket, if necessary, to reach his place of residence from the nearest port of landing in India.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the reason for this repatriation from Burma?

Mr. Speaker: He has given the reasons.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that they were repatriated because they could not register and registration was beyond their control due to the lack of communications, travel facilities, etc. in Burma?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Registration has nothing to do with destitution.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether there are any in these 45 persons who have been repatriated because the Burma Government wanted them to be repatriated?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Obviously, I am not in a position to be in possession of details with regard to everyone of these 45 cases. When our Embassy there is absolutely certain of the helplessness of a person and that he could not maintain himself, we repatriate him.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN CANADA

***1220. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1104-B on the 27th April, 1955 and state:

(a) the total amount obtained by the sale of the house belonging to the Government of India at Russel Hill Road, Toronto, Canada; and

(b) whether there was any loss or gain in the transaction?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar: (a) The total sale proceeds of the Government of India property at 484, Russel Hill Road, Toronto amounted to $ 39,638·26.

(b) The sale proceeds are short of the purchase price by about $16,000. Taking into account the house rent allowance that would have been paid to the Trade Commissioner for hired accommodation and the rental actually earned by letting out the house after the closure of the Trade Commissioner's Office, Government has come out even on this deal after allowing for taxes, insurance, repairs etc. paid.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

TEA BOARD

*1193. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount secured from the funds of the Central Tea Board for the welfare of Tea Garden workers during 1954-55; and

(b) the nature of Welfare activities on which it was spent?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A sum of Rs. 2,01,687 was disbursed from the funds of the Tea Board during 1954-55 for the welfare of Tea Garden Workers.

(b) (i) organising welfare, recreational, educational and vocational training centres;

(ii) providing medical facilities not contemplated under the Plantation Labour Act; and

(iii) supplying books, radios, games materials etc. to welfare and recreational centres.

FOLK SONGS

*1197. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether folk song units are proposed to be established in different regions;

(b) if so, in what regions; and

(c) whether Government propose taking the assistance of institutes like the All India Sahagan Sabha in the collection and publication of folk songs?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the first instance units are being set up in the following regions:

(i) Assam and neighbouring regions.

(ii) Tribal areas in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa.

(iii) Saurashtra, Rajasthan and Kutch.

(iv). Kerala and Karnataka.

(c) Co-operation will be sought from all institutes which are connected with the collection of folk songs.

JOURNALISTS' VISITS TO DEVELOPMENT WORKS

*1198. **Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India propose to take groups of selected journalists every year on visits to development works in the country.

(b) whether the journalists would be asked to give to Government reports on their visits; and

(c) the procedure for selecting the journalists for the purpose?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes; a number of such visits have already been arranged.

(b) No, Sir. The Journalists are independent persons and not Government representatives. The object is to permit them to study development works under the 5 year plan at first hand and to form their own conclusions.

(c) For each tour a group of 12-15 journalists is selected, consisting of newspaper representatives from one or two regions. The representatives are selected irrespective of party affiliations, mostly from well-established Indian language dailies and weeklies in the regions concerned and also to some extent English newspapers in those regions.

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*११९९. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर** : क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५५-५६ में भारत में डी० डी० टी० का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ ?

उत्पादन उपमंत्री (श्री सतीशचन्द्र) :२८३.६७ टन ।

MOTOR CAR TYRES

*1200. **Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of motor car tyres proposed to be imported during the present licencing period; and

(b) how the price of imported tyres compares with that of the indigenous manufacture?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) It is not possible to indicate separately the total quantity of Motor car tyres proposed to be imported during the present licensing period. It is, however, expected that licences for approximately Rs. 22 lakhs will be issued during the current period for all kinds of tyres and tubes including motor tyres but excluding tractor and off-the-road tyres and tubes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 62].

FOUNTAIN PEN MANUFACTURE

*1203. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether fountain pens of the quality of "Parker 51" and "Sheaffer" are being manufactured in the country; and

(b) if not, whether any attempt is being made to manufacture pens of high quality in the country?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a)† Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government have already approved some schemes for the manufacture of quality pens.

KANNADA VERSION OF "INDIAN LISTENER"

*1204. **Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a persistent demand in the Kannada speaking areas for the publication of Kannada version of "Indian Listener", and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to publish the same?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

JUDICIAL CASES AGAINST DISPLACED PERSONS

*1208. **Shri Vallatharas:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases filed in the Magistrates Courts in 1955 and 1956 against refugees in the areas of Delhi and New Delhi Municipalities for conducting trade or business without licenses;

(b) the number of Refugee Squatters in the said areas provided with habitation and those not yet provided with habitation; and

(c) whether the prosecutions have been launched after habitation had been provided or after approval of the Rehabilitation authorities?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Information in Magistrates Courts is not kept on the basis of displaced persons and non-displaced persons. This information could, however, be collected with a good deal of efforts but the time and labour involved in collection of these figures will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(b)	(i) No. of displaced families allotted accommodation.	18,000
	(ii) No. of displaced families still to be provided accommodation.	3,000

†*See* Note below col. 1857-58

(c) The question is not quite understood. Houses are allotted to certain categories of displaced persons but allotment of houses has nothing to do with prosecutions nor is the approval of rehabilitation authorities required for each individual prosecution. The prosecutions are, however, launched in accordance with general policy decisions taken by the rehabilitation authorities from time to time.

PENCILS

*1215. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the present requirements and production of lead pencils in the country; and

(b) the encouragement given by Government for the development of this industry?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a) Requirements — about 6 lakh gross per annum. Production— about 3 lakh gross per annum.

(b) (1) Import of Pencils has been restricted, Established Importers quota being only 50%.

(2) A duty of 0-2-0 annas per pencil has been imposed on imported pencils with a view to confine the imports to superior quality pencils.

(3) The Government are arranging to get the services of a foreign technician to assist the manufacture of pencil slips.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

*1216. **Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state whether the Programme of Local Development Works is proposed to be continued in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Yes, Sir.

हिमालय-अभियान

*१२२१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री निम्न आशय का एक विवरण लोक-सभा के टेबल पर रखने और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आने वाले मौसम में हिमालय पर पर्वतारोहण और वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के सम्बन्ध में आरोहण के लिये किन्हीं विदेशी दलों ने अनुमति मांगी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे किन-किन देशों से आयेंगे ;

(ग) हिमालय के किन किन भागों में वे अभियान करेंगे ;

(घ) उन्हें किन किन शर्तों पर अनुमति दी गई है ; और

(ङ) उन के साथ भारतीय सम्पर्क अधिकारियों अथवा भारतीय पर्वतारोहियों को नियुक्त करने के बारे में क्या कायवाही की गई है या की जायेगी ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल के चन्दा) (क) से (ङ). एक ब्यौरा सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है [**देखिये** परिशिष्ट ६ अनुबन्ध सं० ६३]

TRADE AGREEMENTS

*1222. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the names of countries to which large quantity of Indian cottage industry products were exported during the year 1955-56?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): There are different markets for different commodities. The principal markets to which exports were made during 1955-56 were U.K., U.S.A., Ceylon, Singapore, Aden, Tanganyika, West Germany, Italy and Saudi Arabia.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

736. **Shri R. K. Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the total amount State-wise allotted to States for local development works under Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): An amount of Rs. 15 crores has been included tentatively in the Second Five Year Plan—Draft Outline for the Local

Works Programme. The allocations to the various States are, however, made annually and the proposed allotment for the year 1956-57 to the States is indicated in the statement attached.

[*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 64].

FURNISHINGS FOR INDIAN MISSIONS

737. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1165 on the 23rd December, 1955 and state at what stage are the recommendations of the Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Health to advise on the supply of furnishings etc. for Indian Missions abroad?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The requirements of Indian Missions in respect of cutlery, crockery and glassware have been standardised. Other recommendations of the Advisory Committee are still under consideration.

तिब्बत में रुके हुए भारतीय व्यापारी

७३८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** २३ दिसम्बर, १९५५ को पूछे गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९९७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तिब्बत में भारतीय व्यापारियों के बर्फ के कारण रुक जाने के बारे में पूरी जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसको सभा की टेबल पर रखा जायेगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): (क)तथा (ख). मांगी गई सचना का एक ब्यौरा साथ लगा है [**देखिये** परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध सं० ६५]

DEVELOPMENT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

739. Shri Ibrahim: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the names of States which were granted the maximum and minimum amount of subsidy respectively for the development of cottage industries during 1955-56?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): The maximum assistance was given to the Madras State and the minimum to the Tripura State.

बीड़ी उद्योग

७४०. **श्री के० सी० सोधिया** : क्या **वाणिज्य और उद्योग** मंत्री निम्न आशय का एक विवरण लोक-सभा की टेबल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) वर्ष १९५३–५४, १९५४–५५ और १९५५–५६ में बीड़ी उद्योग में तम्बाकू की कुल कितनी मात्रा का उपयोग किया गया और देश में तम्बाकू की कुल उपज में इसकी क्या प्रतिशतता थी ; और

(ख) इस उद्योग में कुल कितनी पूंजी लगी है, और उक्त वर्षों में पैदा किये गये माल का कुल अनमानित मूल्य कितना है ?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग तथा लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी) : (क) १९५३–५४ लगभग ११.६४ करोड पौंड—२० प्रतिशत के आसपास ; १९५४–५५ १२.२० करोड पौंड—२२ प्रतिशत के आसपास ; १९५५–५६ के आंकडे अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) बीड़ी उद्योग में लगी पुंजी के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है । देश में बनी हुई बीड़ी का मूल्य लगभग ६५ करोड़ रुपये वार्षिक है ।

MYSORE IRON AND STEEL WORKS

741. Shri Madiah Gowda: Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 32 on the 21st November, 1955 and state:

(a) when the expansion scheme of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works will be completed; and

(b) the number of extra personnel required for the expansion programme?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b): The details of the scheme have not been finalised.

HAND-POUNDED RICE

742. Shri Madiah Gowda: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are taken to increase the production of hand-pounded rice; and

(b) the quantity produced in the years 1953-54 and 1954-55?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Development programmes are initiated, with the object of providing additional employment in rural areas by increasing the production of hand-pounded rice. Financial assistance is sanctioned for the following specific purposes :—

(1) Subsidy for introducing improved implements on the basis of 50% of cost.

(2) Production subsidy to Co-operative Societies and recognised institutions @ 0-6-0 per maund of paddy processed by handpounding methods.

(3) Training of workers—stipends and T.A. to trainees.

(4) Loans for stocking paddy and for manufacturing implements.

(5) Propaganda and publicity; and

(6) Research and experiments.

(b) Figures regarding rice produced by hand-pounding methods during 1953-54 and 1954-55 are given below :—

Year	*Production* (in million tons)
1953-54	20.76
1954-55	18.24

VILLAGE OIL INDUSTRY

743. Shri Boovaraghasamy: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money allocated for the development of Village Oil Industry in the country in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the total number of people who are actually involved in Village Oil Industry in each State in India?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) An allocation of Rs. 48·43 crores has been tentatively adopted for Khadi and other village industries in the Draft Outline of the 2nd Five Year Plan. A portion of this allocation will be utilized on the advice of the Khadi Board for the Ghani Oil Industry.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Note.—*Vide* Foot note below col. 1851

This answer was later corrected by the Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo) *Vide* Part II Debates d/9.5.56 as follows:

"(a) No, Sir."

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 5th April, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See* Part I)

11-30 A.M.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the Demands in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. The hon. Minister will continue his reply.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): ***

Col. Zaidi (Hardoi Distt.—North—West *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt.—South): Sir, may I say one word before the hon. Minister starts his reply? Do you think it is adequate and proper to dismiss the budget estimates of important Ministries in 3 or 4 hours? We got a few hours for the Ministry of Health. Now, we are getting 4 hours for the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and 4 hours for the Ministry of Education. Sir, why not do it in half an hour, if you like? We cannot discuss these things properly and with a proper sense of responsibility in 3 or 4 hours. I feel that this is not building up parliamentary convention in a sound way

Some Hon. Members: We support it.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are aware that the division of time amongst the various Demands for Grants is made by the Business Advisory Committee. A sub-committee was appointed to go into this matter, but it was said that the schedule of work was already fixed. The sub-committee itself found that 3 hours and 4 hours are absolutely inadequate for the Health Ministry and the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. They have recommended, I understand, as many as 2 days for each of these Ministries. That will come into effect from next year, God willing. Therefore, so far as the present arrangement is concerned, we will have to be satisfied with whatever time has been allotted.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): Mr. Speaker, a large number of the hon. Members had comments to make with regard to the various housing schemes. I may, with your permission, refer to the provision with regard to housing in the first Plan.

There was a provision of Rs. 38·5 crores for housing in general. During the 3½ years that the various schemes have been in operation, the sanctions have been of the following order. For the industrial housing scheme the sanctions were about Rs. 22 crores, and the actual disbursement is of the order of a little over Rs. 13 crores. This contemplates the construction of 79,500 units. Under the low-income group housing scheme the sanctions were of the order of Rs. 21·5 crores and the actual disbursement is Rs. 11 crores. Thus the actual disbursements for housing were of the order of Rs. 24·5 crores. I have already mentioned that the actual sanctions were of the order of a little over Rs. 44 crores. It was possible to do this in consultation with and with the approval of the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry.

Actually, this performance is not bad. This does not really fully reflect the actual expenditure under this Demand because the payment does not really reflect the actual construction that has been undertaken as the payment is made after a certain stage in construction has been reached and after the accounts and the statements have been properly audited.

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

***Expanged as ordered by the Chair.

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

With this background, Sir, I should like to say with a certain amount of confidence, that so far as the targets of the First Five-Year Plan under this housing were concerned, they have been fulfilled. In the case of the Second Five-Year Plan, according to the Draft which will come before this august House for discussion, there is a provision of Rs. 120 crores. Out of this, as much as Rs. 50 crores is for industrial housing and Rs. 40 crores tentatively has been earmarked for the low-income group housing scheme. There is a provision of Rs. 20 crores for slum clearance and a comparatively small sum of Rs. 5 crores for rural housing besides another Rs. 3 crores for middle-income group housing and Rs. 2 crores for plantation labour.

I know the feeling of a large number of the hon. Members, who participated in the debate, about the inadequacy of funds so far as rural housing is concerned. I will presently come to that aspect.

With regard to the industrial housing scheme, the only criticism that came was from my hon. friend opposite, Shri Nambiar. His main point was that the response from the employers has been rather poor. I agree with him that the response from the employers has been extremely poor. This is a bit surprising, because the provisions relating to financial assistance are quite liberal. Even when the employers construct the industrial housing tenements, they are entitled to 25 per cent subsidy and a fairly substantial amount of the other capital expenditure by way of loan—it is about 37½ per cent. If in spite of this the response has been poor, this is not a very happy state of affairs. Every opportunity had been taken to impress upon the employers to do something substantial by way of providing housing. As to whether the stage has actually come for undertaking any compulsion is a bigger issue, which is I, presume, engaging the attention of the Planning Commission.

There is something in the argument, which is put forward by the employers against that element of compulsion, that this will result in a disproportionate increase of the cost of the manufactured articles. I am not justifying that argument. In fact, I am not expressing any opinion one way or the other. But that point of view is being weighed and a proper decision will be taken in the Planning Commission, because, this, the hon. House will appreciate, is a bigger issue and the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Finance Ministry may naturally have comments on that score. In the ultimate analysis, any increase in the expenditure, although of an extremely desirable character, is reflected in an increase in the cost. As to how much of that can be really sustained by the economy of the country is a bigger issue. I am sure, all these viewpoints will be fully considered from all its aspects, and all the implications will be properly weighed before any step in that direction is taken.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): It is out of the profits and not out of other items. If it is out of the profits of the employers, why can't they do it? That will not increase the cost.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am not here to defend the employers. It will be for them to answer this criticism also just as they will be answering many others. But, I may assure the hon. Member—actually, I may warn the hon. Member—that, if his concept of the compulsion to employers is only out of a certain part of the profits, then he will be extremely disillusioned, because that will not give any substantial number of houses. The amount of profit thus ploughed back in the construction of houses for the industrial labour will not yield very tangible results, and the number of tenements that will come into being as a result of that will not be enough.

The same hon. Member also complained about the inadequacy of housing construction in West Bengal. It is true that the West Bengal employers, the co-operatives of workers and the West Bengal Government have not really taken enough advantage of this industrial housing scheme. It has to be remembered, however, that West Bengal has got a fairly large number of complicated problems which they are facing including this onrush of refugees, and they are grappling with these problems, and that is really exhausting a considerable amount of their resources and their energies. They have taken some advantage of this scheme, but I have no hesitation in saying that compared with the number of industrial workers in a highly industrial city like Calcutta, the amount of construction that has been undertaken by them is really not enough.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): There is just one point which we are not able to understand. What exactly is the difficulty because of which the employers do not desire to take advantage of this scheme? Is there any particular, justifiable difficulty?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am put in the awkward position of being answerable for the employers.

Shri Kamath: There is an alliance.

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is neither an alliance nor any conflict. The obvious reply is that even with this 25 per cent. subsidy and 37½ per cent. loan they have still to find the remaining 37½ per cent plus the liability to repay the loan. All that is obviously reflected in the cost structure and they say that this 'social' overhead pushes up the price of manufacture too much—for what it is worth. That is a matter really for examination. As the hon. lady Member was very curious to understand their viewpoint, I have put it across.

There are other States which have taken very good advantage of this industrial housing scheme and have undertaken fairly large estates for industrial workers. In this connection, I have specially to mention the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Mysore, Madhya Bharat and Hyderabad. They have undertaken these industrial housing tenements in a large number of important industrial centres in their States. I would request the hon. Members of the House, who I presume undertake tours of the country, to acquaint themselves with all that is being done and to find some time to pay a visit to some of these new industrial housing tenements, and I can say with a certain amount of confidence that they will, in spite of all the diffidence or the critical attitude shown by them, like some of these colonies which have sprung up.

Shri Keshavaiengar (Bangalore North): Why do such houses remain vacant for years?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That some of the houses have remained vacant was made out by one of the hon. Members. I think it was made out by Shri Rachiah of Mysore. I do not know if they are lying vacant elsewhere, other than, perhaps, in Mysore. We are insisting that before they are leased out actually to the tenants, the industrial workers, there should be ample and adequate provision for all the facilities, namely, in the form of water, electricity and all that. It may be that some of the housing colonies which were found untenanted by the hon. Member did not have all these facilities. At any rate, we will ensure that once the tenements are completed they are not permitted to lie vacant, because after all, this construction is undertaken not for just creating buildings but to give to the workers the advantage and the benefit of their occupation.

I will now say a few words about the low income group housing scheme. The only point which was urged by way of criticism against this scheme was that the advantage under this scheme is available only to people who have an annual income of Rs. 6,000 and that the loan of Rs. 8,000 is being advanced to such people. This was the line of argument taken by my esteemed friend Shri Mohanlal Saksena who, I must say, has been giving considerable thought to this problem. Even after making allowance for the caustic way in which he sometimes presents things, I must say that he has given some thought to this aspect of the problem. Only, sometimes his mathematics is not up to the mark, and sometimes he takes a view which, if I may be permitted to say so, is rather in one groove from which it is not easy to displace him. I am not criticising that attitude. That may be a very good qualification. But it places not only my Ministry but some colleagues of mine also in a considerable difficulty in tackling that type of criticism which he offers For instance, in this particular case, he forgets conveniently that this income of Rs. 6,000 per annum is the ceiling and that any person who has an income of say, Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 per month in that group is eligible to take advantage of the financial assistance, by way of loan, that is given under this scheme. It is not as if that the people who have an annual income of Rs. 6,000 alone could take advantage of this scheme. This distinct aspect of ceiling has to be borne in mind by him. The benefit is for that income-range for which the ceiling is Rs. 6,000. I think it was a fallacy behind his argument when he said that only people with Rs. 6,000 per annum could have the benefit. He was again unable to suggest as to what should be the lower limit that we should put by way of ceiling so far as the annual incomes are concerned. In the same way, the loan of Rs. 8,000 to one individual is the maximum that is prescribed.

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The actual experience shows that the State Governments who dole out assistance under this scheme carefully scrutinise the requirements of the prospective builder. They see what his income is; they find out what his requirements are; they find out as to whether he has got the capacity to repay; they find out as to whether the instalments which he is called upon to repay on account of the loan do not cripple him so far as his other financial resources are concerned and that it does not become a burden which he is really unable to bear. Therefore, in deciding as to what should be the actual amount that is given to him, all these factors are taken into consideration. It is known to this Ministry that amounts have been advanced by way of loan under this scheme, which range from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 8,000. I have not got the exact figures here. The amounts may be of varying order, depending upon the circumstances of each individual person who seeks assistance under this scheme.

Then, the same hon. Member also said that we should normally not give assistance under this scheme to people who want to build bigger houses, and two-room tenements was the limit that he put. I presume he has got some experience of construction. He himself was good enough through his organisation to put up one or two houses in the Low Cost Housing Exhibition. He is fully aware of the normal expenditure that has to be incurred by a person who wants to put up a small house of two rooms or so. Added to that, there must be a kitchen, a bath room and certain other facilities. An independent house even of that small size including the price of land will cost anywhere from Rs. 8,000 to 10,000. Really when we talk of this limit, the financial assistance itself sets the limit. It will be really too much to say that any person who wants to put up 2½ rooms should be denied assistance. That would be too much or regimentation for which no case is made out. Our intention is to make this scheme fairly elastic so that the varying conditions in different parts of this vast and great country of ours could be adequately met by suitable local variations which might be justified by the conditions, climatic, social and other which might prevail in different parts of India.

We showed considerable relaxation by permitting the construction even of one room tenements in flood-affected areas. I know the volume of criticism that is generally levelled against the construction of one room tenemnets. But, if we had insisted that these people who had suffered great hardship on account of unprecedented floods last year should be given assistance only when they put up two rooms, that, perhaps, would have created conditions in which that emergency situation could not have been successfully met. Therefore, for the flood affected areas, as a temporary measure, we made even this relaxation that such assistance is available in small amounts of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 2,000 to enable them to be on their feet again so that the great difficulty that they experienced on account of the floods could be mitigated to a certain extent. Therefore, I would submit that the low income group scheme has been formulated after considerable thought. If there are any points which require any modification either in the form or amount of the loan or to cover any pay group lower or higher, that is a matter which can constantly be reviewed. I have always got the advice of my senior colleagues in the Government and we decide things in consultation with each other.

In this connection, one very important point about the land has been raised by a number of hon. Members who took part in the debate. There is a great amount of force in the points of criticism that were levelled on that score. The crux of the housing scheme is the availability of land. It is well known that pressure on land has increased considerably on account of the rush towards the cities for a variety of reasons into which I need not go. Therefore, really, the provision of suitable developed plots of land is the king-pin, if I may say so, of any housing scheme, whether it is for industrial workers or low income groups or for whatever group we might consider. We have been giving considerable thought to this problem. Very concrete steps have been taken in that direction. For instance, we give short-term loans to the State Governments which they can repay in from 3 to 5 years and the rate of interest is also very low. It is only 3½ per cent. This is to enable them to acquire land, develop it by the provision of sewage, electricity, roads and other amenities, on the condition that they parcel it out into small plots which are given to prospective builders of houses on a 'no profit no loss' basis. This, I submit, is a very welcome provision. The States have really to mobilise their administrative apparatus and gear

themselves up in such a form as to be able to take advantage of this. Acquisition of land and development thereof is not a very easy process. It takes some time. The plots have to be located Then, there are all types of pressures. A number of interests, vested and otherwise, come into play. But, this is assistance which is open not only to the State Governments for directly undertaking acquisition and development of these areas. This could also be taken advantage of by local bodies through the State Governments for developing these areas of land. This theory of no loss no profit, is not something purely ideological. I know of a certain part of our country where this has actually been tried. Actually, the allotment is made either by some sort of a lottery system or first come first served basis. Some method can always be devised for allotting these developed sites on a no profit no loss basis. For instance, the plots in this new capital at Chandigarh have been allotted by the Punjab Government on a fixed price without going to auction, on this no profit no loss basis. The price of the plots is fixed. Any person who wants to get a plot has to be in the queue. Either a lottery is drawn or some other method is devised to allot sites. One may have priority in the matter of getting a plot of land or one may have a particular fancy for a particular corner, but the price is the same which takes into consideration, the cost of development of that. Therefore, it is hoped that by the progressive utilisation of the assistance that is available under this head, this question of land could be successfully tackled.

The bigger question as to what should be the price which should be paid to the owners of the land when these acquisition proceedings start is also a matter which was given some thought by the Housing Ministers Conference which was held some time back at Simla. They came to the conclusion that some method is to be thought of for devising an equitable formula of assessing as to what should be the quantum of compensation. The House is no doubt aware that it is principally for the State Governments to undertake suitable legislation on that score, because acquisition of land for State purposes is definitely a domain and responsibility of the various State Governments. I may also say that certain States have made provision for demarcating certain areas near their villages at the time of the consolidation of land proceedings for the purpose of developing colonies for the landless people of these villages. I know of many States in which they have made provision that while land consolidation proceedings take place, a certain area out of the entire chunk is earmarked for expansion of the village abadi. Every owner is rateably debited with regard to that part which goes into that bigger pool. These are some of the steps that are being taken. But, this matter really requires even more intensive action and thought and I hope that this matter will receive in the Planning Commission and in the various States, the attention that it deserves.

12 NOON

Then, something was said in favour of and against the middle income group housing scheme. This was really a matter of Shri Radha Raman versus Shri Mohanlal Saksena. Shri Mohanlal Saksena is very angry with me because I am giving the benefit of the low income group housing scheme even to people who have got an income of Rs. 6,000 a year, and Shri Radha Raman has urged that we should revive the middle income group housing scheme which appears to have received a temporary setback on account of the decision for nationalisation of the insurance business. We had made a provision of about Rs. 3 crores tentatively during the next Plan period towards Government's share in this middle income group housing scheme, and it was hoped that a big chunk, more than about Rs. 10 crores or so, would be forthcoming from the insurance companies, and this could be given to people about the Rs. 6,000 per year income group.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): It is ununderstandable how the Government is at a disadvantage now after nationalisation of insurance. Now, the funds, are under the control of Government.

Sardar Swaran Singh: My hon. friend is really anticipating the argument which I was going to develop. I was going to say there was no reason why we should feel despondent over this thing because the National Insurance Corporation would be examining in detail their investment policy, and it is hoped that they will be able to persuade themselves to make some provision for investment in housing. It will be a matter of detail to work out as to what is the pay group up to which they are prepared to go, what is the quantum of loan assistance they are prepared to advance etc., but

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I hope that it will be possible for the markers of the investment policy of the Insurance Corporation to find some money to be invested in housing.

Then, the very important question of slum clearance rightly came in for considerable thought from various quarters of the House. I do not want to repeat what has been repeated so often about the slum conditions, the sub-human and miserable conditions in which slum dwellers are living. Any effort made on that score is extremely desirable and something has to be done urgently in that connection. There is a provision of Rs. 20 crores for slum clearance during the next Five-Year Plan. I know that this is not a very adequate amount, but when this whole Plan comes before the hon. House, then perhaps they will be in a better position to judge as to what are the relative competing demands and the best way of utilisation of the total resources of the country, and if in balance and as a result of their careful examination of other competing demands they are able to really make out a case for greater allocation on this score, no one will be more happy than myself. But I must say that this amount has been thought of after considerable care and the Planning Commission was inclined to examine it with the greatest sympathy, but in a country where the developmental tempo has to be stepped up, a certain balance has to be struck between the social amenities and the direct productive activities. The dividing line is not easy to be drawn, but it has to be drawn somewhere. We have drawn it and this is subject to the approval of the hon. House, and all these various things really will then depend upon the Plan as it emerges after the deliberations of this House.

Then, about the implementation of slum clearance schemes, very useful suggestions have been made for re-housing where they should be re-housed, what should be the alternative accommodation provided to them etc. I am sure that these suggestions will be taken good note of by the various agencies that will be entrusted with the duty of implementation of these various schemes. But one thing I have no hesitation in asserting. Two cardinal things have to be remembered in any slum clearance scheme. The first thing is that even with a subsidy to the tune of 50 per cent, the Delhi Improvement Trust today finds that the rentals that work out on the new tenements that are constructed are beyond the paying capacity of the slum dwellers. Secondly, even with the best of desire to re-house all those persons on the land which is reclaimed after these slums are cleared, all these various people cannot be re-housed in the same area, because it cannot be a slum then if all of them could be re-housed there. So, a certain amount of shifting is inherent in the situation and that has to be faced. How best to do that will depend upon each locality, and I cannot really go into details with regard to each and every scheme as to whether from this locality they should be shifted 50 yards away or 200 yards away or a mile away. It is more a matter of detail.

Shri K. P. Tripathi (Darrang) : If you build vertically, then ?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : Upwards.

Sardar Swaran Singh : Building vertically in all the localities, I am afraid, is not possible, and that will create difficulties elsewhere.

Shri Radha Raman (Delhi City) : The rehabilitation scheme of giving a grant of Rs. 500 has worked well.

Sardar Swaran Singh : Shri Radha Raman has very rightly pointed out that the rehabilitation of these uprooted people by giving them grants of, say, Rs. 500 and also suggesting some plot has worked well. I am glad to find that and I am sure that something on that score could be done. I was only pointing out the difficulties which are inherent in the situation. These have to be borne in mind while assessing the actual results that might flow from the implemention of any slum clearance scheme.

Then again, Member after Member had comments to make about rural housing. Rural housing also is essentially a matter of finding land for the layout and re-modelling of villages and for providing really suitable plots of land in the vicinity for the construction of the various houses. During the next Plan the Planning Commission and the Government have not been able to find any respectable sum of money for directly undertaking rural housing. This is a period in which some sort of pilot effort is going to be made by putting up model villages or giving help in the community centres or doing something for the sweepers at a number of places, small towns, municipalities etc. But I

have no hesitation in saying that according to the present indications enough money is not available to undertake housing on the rural side by directly undertaking housing by giving aid in any big way. But I am sure that if this problem of land is satisfactorily tackled, as it is being tackled in certain States, that in itself will be a very big step towards the ultimate creation of conditions in which rural housing, when the general economic conditions improve, will receive definitely a very great fillip.

Now, I would briefly say something about the Central P.W.D. It has naturally come in for a good deal of criticism, and I would therefore like to state what checks and counter-checks are provided before, during and after the period of construction to ensure that the work is executed according to specifications and is of the specified quality. It is well-known to the hon. Members of this House that the work is awarded by inviting generally tenders. Scheduled rates have been worked out for various localities and recently they have been revised for a number of localities. This schedule always continues to be under examination. After those tenders are received, they are carefully scrutinised by a works advisory board upon which the engineer, the finance representative and the representative of the administrative Ministry are represented; and the three of them together examine those tenders and then they make their recommendations. If the amount is above a certain limit, then actually the proposals are subject to confirmation even at a higher level.

Then, we have introduced the system of having a surveyor of works, who is associated not only at the time of the formulation of the contract forms, but also keeps a check upon the constructions. Then, we have got the supervisory staff.

I cannot say that even with all this the corruption in this department has been completely eliminated; I cannot say that. But I would very humbly request hon. Members to suggest whether anything else could be reasonably done. We could discuss this matter in the informal consultative committee as to what further could be done. Some suggestions have been made, such as that there should be some check on the total wealth which might be accumulated by people who are connected with these works either as contractors or as engineers. Some such thing in an indirect way is always being done by the income-tax authorities. I know of at least one such case. In the case of one of the employees of the engineering department, when they found that a sum of Rs. 70,000 or so had been deposited by him in a bank, they assessed him to income-tax on that amount and they took away practically all that amount.

What I meant to say is that some sort of assessment of the total assets of individuals, both employees and non-officials is done in an indirect way by the income-tax authorities. As to whether that is enough or not, it is difficult for me to say. But I have got an open mind to consider any proposal, apart from stringent and vigilant superintendence, which might be suggested to effectively stop leakages wherever they occur.

One fact I cannot resist mentioning is that a comparison of the costs of the buildings and the various structures that have been put up does indicate that they do not compare unfavourably with the costs of similar structures in other sectors, either public or private.

But it has also to be remembered that of the total construction activity that is undertaken in the country at the State level, in the ports, under the municipal boards, under authorities like the MES, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, and so on, the work done by the C.P.W.D. accounts for only a small percentage. And we have taken some step in the form of the appointment of a vigilance officer who looks into the administrative set-up and ensures that the system in itself is not such as in any way creates opportunities for committing malpractices.

One hon. Member mentioned that certain bridges which had been constructed by the C.P.W.D. had collapsed. I do not know what bridges he had in mind. But I made a check, and I have found that no bridge constructed by the C.P.W.D. gave way during the last floods.

In this connection, I want to remind the House that Government are fully aware of this aspect, and the Finance Minister in the course of his budget speech had specially mentioned that it is the intention of Government to have some method by which to have a check-up of the projects after they have been

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executed or even in the course of their execution. This is what the Finance Minister remarked in the course of his budget speech :

> "We have been in consultation with the Planning Commission and have come to the conclusion that the best way of dealing with this matter would be to set up a special high-powered committee of Ministers and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission at the Centre to organise a thorough investigation, including inspection in the field, of the important projects in hand both at the Centre and in the States (with the approval of the National Development Council), through specially selected teams. These teams will be composed of officials as well as non-officials specially selected for each group of related investigations and may be assisted by outside experts."

I would not read the rest of his speech. I only want to say that this point is constantly engaging the attention of Government and all steps are being taken to ensure that these malpractices are reduced by these checks and counter-checks.

I know that I am coming to the limit of the time allotted to me, but I would crave your indulgence for a few minutes more, because there are one or two points which are still to be covered.

An hon. Member from Madras said something about the service conditions of the work-charged staff. This is a matter which is annually taken up, and the service conditions of the work-charged staff are gone into quite naturally by some of the hon. Members of this House. I would like to say a few words about what has recently been done in this connection, in order to show that we are alive to the problem, and that it always receives both urgent and sympathetic consideration.

So far as a stability of service is concerned, a number of work-charged staff of the C.P.W.D. have been pressing again and again the question of permanency and semi-permanency. Government had already issued orders to make permanent 2,529 persons out of those who had completed ten years' service in September 1953. Orders had also been issued to declare 1,118 posts of work-charged staff as semi-permanent. During the year under review, that is, 1955-56, orders have been issued to declare semi-permanent all those who have completed two years' service on 1st September 1953. This, you will appreciate, is a very big advance that has been made. The effect of these orders would be to confer semi-permanency on as many as 8,363 more workers. To sum up, the position today is that out of the total work-charged staff numbering about 13,000, there are 2,529 permanent posts, 9,471 semi-permanent posts, and the remaining, only about a thousand, will be temporary employees. This is inevitable on account of the nature of the work or the tempo of the work which increases off and on.

About residential accommodation, we have done something. And the proposed construction under the 1956-57 budget will create a very happy position in which the constructions will provide residential accommodation for roughly about 80 per cent of the Central Government employees in Delhi and New Delhi, in each category. The intention is to cover roughly the same percentage of the work-charged staff also. It is hoped that the construction will be completed during the current year, and if something is left over, it will certainly be expedited over as short a period as is possible.

Something was said about medical facilities. I would like to say that in Delhi, there are as many as 6 dispensaries, in which there are 2 qualified doctors ; and the complaint that there are only compounders is not justified.

Besides this, one mobile dispensary is already serving these workers and it is the intention of Government to add one more mobile dispensary. Therefore, these dispensaries with two qualified doctors and two mobile dispensaries to cater to a force of about 9,000 odd are, I submit, not a very meagre or inadequate arrangement so far as medical facilities are concerned. It is my intention to take up with the Health Ministry the question as to whether some more facilities could not be extended to these workers.

Then something was said about 250 *malis* of the Rashtrapati Bhavan. I checked up this position. As many as 80 of them have actually got quarters, and it is our intention to undertake more construction to provide accommodation for a larger number of them.

Then one or two things had been said about the printing and stationery departments.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: When shall we get our debates of one year back?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The hon. Lady Member knows all these details so much by heart that she does not stand in need of the thing appearing in cold print.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central): How can the Minister compete with a lady about household departments?

Sardar Swaran Singh: We are talking now of cold print, and all the warmth of a lady, I think, is necessary.

So far as printing and stationery is concerned, we had a provision of Rs. 102·2 lakhs during the Plan period for constructing a new press at Nasik. I am glad to report to the House that this press has already been completed. The bulk of the residential accommodation has also been completed, and the target which we had set for execution on this score has been achieved. During the next Plan period, there is likelihood of a provision of Rs. 5 crores for the various presses, and this is intended to be utilised for the establishment of a Government of India press in the South. The cost will be about Rs. 1¼ crores. Our intention is to add Hindi Wings to the existing presses, to provide housing accommodation for the employees of the Aligarh Press and the press at Calcutta. It is also our intention to put up our factory building and equipment for the Government of India Press at Calcutta and for the expansion of the Faridabad Press.

A very mild hint was thrown about some strike in which 250 employees of a contractor are involved. It has to be remembered that that is contractor's labour. Even in regard to that, every effort is being made to bring about some sort of amicable settlement.

Nothing except good words have been said about the policy of the purchase organisation and increasing stress upon procurement of stores manufactured in the country, and stores from the cottage and small-scale industries as also khadi. The increasing utilisation of these sectors is our considered policy, and I have been giving from time to time on the floor of the House figures to indicate the progress that has been made.

I am aware that there are one or two points to which I have not referred. One was a minor thing about the Estate office. We had done quite a bit during the first Plan period to undertake construction in Delhi. During the Second Plan period, this is intended to be continued to get over the housing shortage for the employees of Government in Delhi. We have been grappling with the problem of shifting some of the offices to outside Delhi. I have often reported to this hon. House that I have not succeeded. Reasons are advanced, sometimes with considerable force, that for the successful functioning of the various Ministries, a certain amount of concentration is necessary in Delhi. Therefore, while every effort on that front is continuing, I am now concentrating more attention on putting up more and more office and residential accommodation in Delhi, because I have come to the conclusion that even if we succeed in shifting some of the offices outside Delhi, still there will be enough scope and necessity for undertaking more construction, both for office and residential purposes in Delhi.

A very valid point about multiplicity of Ministries dealing with petroleum was raised. That matter is engaging our attention and it is hoped that some sort of co-ordination will be effected.

I am grateful to you for giving me this indulgence of a few minutes more. But all these points had been raised. Already hon. Members were complaining that enough time had not been devoted. Therefore, I have had to comment on them. I thank the several Members who took part in this discussion and offered very useful suggestions.

Shri Kamath: On a point of information. May I know how long it will take for the Ministry to approximate to the celerity of the printing of *Hansard* of the British House of Commons?

Sardar Swaran Singh: In this, I do not want to compare our speed with any outside agency. But all that I intend to do is to do my best to expedite the publication of these debates.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President,

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to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1957, in respect of the following heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demands Nos. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 143, 144 and 145."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.*—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 101—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,43,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 102—SUPPLIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,11,59,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Supplies'."

DEMAND NO. 103—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,95,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'."

DEMAND NO. 104—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,63,04,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 105—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 143—NEW DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,17,84,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'New Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 144—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,28,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'."

DEMAND NO. 145—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,28,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, 91 and 138 relating to the Ministry of Production. Six hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry.

We are starting at about 12.28 and we should finish by about 6.30 P.M.

There are a number of cut motions to these various Demands. Hon. Members may hand over the numbers of the selected cut motions which they propose

to move, at the Table within 15 minutes. I shall treat them as moved, if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for the Members including movers of cut motions, and 20 minutes if necessary, for leaders of Groups.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): So I take it that the discussion on these Demands will be finished today.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly. The House will sit for sometime more. It all depends on the information given....

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Quorum also.

Mr. Speaker: Quorum will be there and the interesting manner in which the debate is carried on.

Shri Kamath: May I ask whether sometime cannot be found for discussion of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting? It has been completely omitted, I do not know why.

Mr. Speaker: The procedure, as hon. Members are aware, is that each year some Demands are taken up for discussion. That is settled by the Business Advisory Committee. A Sub-Committee of the Business Advisory Committee is also appointed. Hon. Members and leaders of various Groups are all there. This matter was also brought up there and decided. Now it is a little too late. Next year, let us see if an hon. Member who raises objection is also there on the Business Advisory Committee and decides it.

Shri Kamath: We are in a minority. We are out-voted by the majority.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Being a Member of the Business Advisory Committee, may I make it clear that it is only fair that the House should know that the Business Advisory Committee has been very hard put to it to find even sufficient time that was needed for the minimum of Ministries to go through? Therefore, we had proposed that it was not right for Government to put up before us such a large number of subjects with the result that we had to squeeze in the Ministries. So we had to edge out one Ministry like what we did last year.

Shri Kamath: If the total allocation of time had been greater, time would have been found. It is rather fantastic to pass Demands without discussing them.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We have not curtailed anything; we have not got time for all the total demands.

Mr. Speaker: We are going to have a number of Bills and so on and so forth. Therefore, we are short of time. By a few days the session must be extended; that is what it appears to be.

I am considering a new procedure, but I do not know when it will be implemented. As soon as the general discussion of the Budget is over, it will be desirable to appoint committees for the various Demands and allow those Demands to be looked into by the members of those Committees as if they are members of a Select Committee and then bring them back and sit together and dispose of the matter, so that every Demand may be looked into thoroughly and discussed on the floor of the House and also in the committee. But, this year, it is too late for any of these things.

Shri Kamath: Aware as the House is, of your wisdom and judgment, don't you think that it is fantastic preposterous, to vote for a Demand without its being discussed on the floor of the House? We must have a sense of the dignity and supremacy of Parliament and you, in a manner worthy of a great Speaker, should see to it that these Demands are properly discussed and voted upon.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is always one day too late. I have no objection and I agree with what he has said. But, the general allocation of time has been made and brought before the House; if the matter had been pressed by the hon. Member with seriousness and in similar terms, we could have found some time.

Shri Kamath: I was absent on that day.

Mr. Speaker: Every suggestion or report of the Business Advisory Committee is brought for approval before the House and if any hon. Member feels that anything has to be included he can say so. There is nothing novel. There are many items—possibly a larger number of items—which are not voted on the floor of the House, though, of

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course, the hon. Members are entitled to speak upon them. Hon Members may themselves have to put a restraint upon themselves. They have done so with regard to the I & B Ministry.

Now let us go to other items.

DEMAND NO. 87—MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND NO. 88—SALT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,22,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND NO. 89—OTHER ORGANISATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,14,71,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND NO. 90—GOVERNMENT COLLIERIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,83,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of Government Collieries'."

DEMAND NO. 91—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,49,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND NO. 138—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,29,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production'."

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : (जिला बनारस मध्य) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज उत्पादन के विषय में .....

Shri K. K. Basu: The hon. Member should not get up at the end and add to the list. The time should be extended.

Mr. Speaker: I will call Shri Basu after this hon. Member.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं और उपमंत्री जी को भी धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने शिपयार्ड (नावागण) की उन्नति के वास्ते उनमें जो कुछ हो सकता था अब तक किया । लेकिन जितना होना चाहिए था उसमें वे इस वास्ते सफल नहीं हो सके कि उनको भारत सरकार द्वारा उतना रुपया नहीं दिया गया कि वे जहाजरानी की ओर ज्यादा उन्नति कर सकते ।

मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि भारतवर्ष में केवल एक ही शिपयार्ड विशाखापतनम में है । आप देखें कि इस साल दुनिया में, अर्थात् १९५५ में, १४४७ जहाज बने हैं, जब कि हिन्दुस्तान में सिर्फ ६ जहाज बन सके हैं । इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि विश्व के जहाज के उत्पादन में हमारा अनुपात ·९०है । अगर टनेज (नौभार) की तरफ ध्यान दें तो मालूम होगा कि लायड के रजिस्टर के अनुसार सन् १९५५ में दुनिया में कुल ५३ लाख टन के जहाज बने हैं । इस ५३ लाख टन में भारतवर्ष का हिस्सा सिर्फ दस हजार

टन है, अर्थात हमारा अनुपात टनेज में ·३५० है । आप पूछेंगे कि आखिरकार ऐसा होता क्यों है । ऐसा इसका कारण होता है कि हमारे पास केवल एक ही शिपयार्ड (नावांगण) है और इसमें हम एक साल में चार से लेकर ६ जहाज तक तैयार कर सकते हैं । इस समय हिन्दुस्तान के १४ जहाज बन रहे हैं । उनमें से ६ जहाज तो विशाखापतनम में बनेंगे, सात जहाज जर्मनी में बन रहे हैं, एक जहाज जापान में बन रहा है । अर्थात हिन्दुस्तान के लिये १४ जहाज बनने वाले हैं उनमें से सिर्फ ६ देशी और ८ जहाज विदेशी होगें । दस हजार टन के जहाज की कीमत ८० लाख रुपये के करीब होती है । इस प्रकार ८ जहाजों की कीमत करीब ६ करोड़ रुपया विदेश भेज देंगे । अफसोस है कि भारत सरकार ने श्री के० सी० रेड्डी साहब के हाथ मजबूत नहीं किये, उनको शिपयार्ड के वास्ते रुपया नहीं दिया है । यह ६ करोड़ रुपया जो आठ जहाजों के लिये विदेशी कम्पनियों को दे रहे हैं, यदि यही रुपया रेड्डी साहब को देते तो उस रुपये से हिन्दुस्तान में कम से कम ६ शिपयार्ड बन सकते थे और इस प्रकार हम हिन्दुस्तान का ६ करोड़ रुपया बचा सकते थे ।

आप जानते हैं कि हमारा देश प्रतिवर्ष १५० करोड़ रुपया विदेशी जहाजी कम्पनियों को फ्रेट (भाड़े) के रूप में देता है । ६ करोड़ रुपये के विदेशों में हिन्दुस्तान के लिये जहाज बन रहे हैं । वह रुपया भी हम विदेशों को देंगे । इस तरह से १५६ करोड़ रुपया हम हर साल विदेशों को भेज रहे हैं । इस चीज को अब हमें रोकना चाहिए ।

विशाखापतनम में कुल चार करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है जिसमें से करीब साढ़े तीन करोड़ सरकार ने दिया था और एक करोड़ सिंधिया स्टीम नेवीगेशन कम्पनी का है । आप पूछो कि विदेशों में इस दिशा में क्या काम हो रहा है । ग्रेट ब्रिटेन में ३० करोड़ रुपया शिपयार्ड के लिए दिया गया है । मैं अपनी सरकार से पछना चाहता हूं कि उसने इस साल शिपयार्ड के वास्ते क्या दिया है । जो बजट हमारे सामने रखा गया है उससे मालूम होता है कि आपने ६० लाख रुपया सबसिडी (आर्थिक सहायता) के तौर पर विशाखापतनम शिपयार्ड को दिया है। हिन्दुस्तान इतना बड़ा मुल्क है । हमको अपने गौरव का इतना अभिमान है और हम ६० लाख रुपया विशाखापतनम शिपयार्ड को सबसीडी के रूप में देते हैं जब कि इंगलैंड ने Trade Facilities Act के अन्दार ३० करोड़ रुपया जहाजरानी की उन्नती के लिए दिया है ।

इंगलैंड को भी छोड़िये । आप फ्रांस को लीजिये । हमारे विशाखापतनम शिपयार्ड में फ्रेंच टेकनीशियन काम कर रहे हैं । फ्रांस ने सन १९५४ के बजट में १५ करोड़ रुपया सबसीडी के तौर पर अपने शिपयार्ड की उन्नति के वास्ते दिया है । आप समझ सकते हैं कि फ्रांस का कोष बड़ा है या हिन्दुस्तान का कोष बड़ा है । फ्रांस के सिर पर युद्ध के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं या हिन्दुस्तान के सिर पर युद्ध के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं आपको इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए ।

आप कहेंगे कि सरकार जहाजी कम्पनियों को लोन (उधार) देती है । आपके लोन का रेट आफ इंटरेस्ट (उधार की ब्याजदर) क्या है ? साढ़े चार पर सेंट प्रतिशत । अगर आप सेविंग्स बैंक में रुपया लगायें या नेशनल सेविंग सर्टिफिकेट लें, जो कि गवर्नमेंट जनता से ऋण लेती है, तो उस पर साढ़े तीन पर सेंट दिया जाता है । लेकिन जहाजों की उन्नति के वास्ते जो ऋण सरकार देती है उस पर साढ़े चार पर सेंट सूद चार्ज करती है । अब देखिये दूसरे मुल्क क्या कर रहे हैं । इंगलेंड ने ३० करोड़ रुपया इस काम के लिए ऋण के तौर पर एडवांस (अग्रीमधन) किया है उनका रेट आफ इंटरेस्ट क्या है डेढ परसेंट । इसके मुकाबले भारत वर्ष में जो ऋण दिया गया है जहाजी कम्पनियों को उस पर सूद है साढ़े चार पर सेंट । इसके अलावा जो लोन (ऋण) भारत वर्ष में इन कम्पनियों को दिया गया है उसकी मियाद (समय) पांच से दस साल तक की रखी गयी है जब कि इंगलैंड में यह मियाद बीस से तीस साल की है ।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

वहां पर सरकार शिपयार्ड का जो ऋण देती है उसे बीस से तीस साल में वापस चाहती है जब कि हमारे यहां उसे ५ सें.दस साल सें वापस चाहा जाता ह । यह स्थिति अच्छी नहीं ह ।

हमने अपने सेकेंड फ़ाइव इयर प्लान (द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना) में शिपयार्ड के वास्ते ७५ लाख रुपया रक्खा है । हमारे भाई सतीश चन्द्र जी ने बडे सुन्दर शब्दों में कहा था कि हम दुसरा शिपयार्ड बनाना चाहते हैं और हमने उनको उसके लिए धन्यवाद भी दिया था और कहा था कि

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

आप भारतवर्ष की बड़ी सेवा करेंगे अगर आप एक दूसरा शिपयार्ड बनायेंगे । लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि इस साल के बजट में दूसरे शिपयार्ड के वास्ते कोई पैसा नहीं रक्खा गया है । दूसरा शिपयार्ड सेकेंड फ़ाइव इयर प्लान में बनेगा । आप को मालूम होना चाहिए कि इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान के पास कुल १३३ जहाज़ हैं । सन् १९६१ में सेकेंड फ़ाइव इयर प्लान पूरा हो जायगा तो ६० जहाज़ और हो जायेंगे इस प्रकार सन् १९६१ में हिन्दुस्तान क पास कुल १९३ जहाज़ हो जायेंगे । एक जहाज़ की आयु २० साल होती है । २० वर्ष के बाद जहाज़ का रिप्लेसमेंट (बदली) होता है । इस तरह १९६१ में १० जहाज़ का प्रतिवर्ष रिप्लेसमेंट करना होगा। शिपयार्ड की कैपेसिटी इस वक्त क्या है ? ४ जहाज़ से लेकर ६ जहाज़ तक रिप्लेसमेंट जो १९६१ में आरम्भ होगा, वह रिप्लेसमेंट १० जहाज़ प्रतिवर्ष के अनुसार होगा । आपका शिपयार्ड प्रतिवर्ष १० जहाज़ का उत्पादन नहीं कर सकता । यदि आपने २ शिपयार्ड भी बना लिये तब भी आपकी योजना पूरी नहीं हो सकती है । आप देश की कुछ तरक्की नहीं कर पायेंगे आपकी सारी एनर्जी (शक्ती) रिप्लेसमेंट में ही खत्म हो जायगी । इस प्रकार १० जहाज़ अगर १९६१ के बाद रिप्लेसमेंट में जाते हैं तो कम से कम १५ जाहज़ की हम आशा करते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान हर वर्ष तैयार करेगा । इसका अर्थ यह होगा कि हमारी जो इस समय की प्रगति है इस प्रगति के अनुसार हम चलें तो हम को २५ जहाज़ प्रतिवर्ष देश में तैयार करने चाहियें। मैं समझता हूं कि २५ जहाज़ तैयार करने के वास्ते हमारे पास कम से कम ५ शिपयार्ड होने चाहियें जब कि कुल ४, या ६ जहाज़ हमारे शिपयार्ड में इस समय तैयार होते हैं । अगर २५ जहाज़ तैयार करने हैं तो कम से कम हमें ५ शिपयार्ड की अपने देश में अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है । उस स्थिति को देखते हुए कि जिस स्थिति में आज हम लोग हैं । आप पूछेंगे कि आख़िरकार इन ८ जहाज़ों का आर्डर हिन्दुस्तानी कम्पनियों ने विदेश में क्यों दिया । विशाखापतनम शिपयार्ड की यह आर्डर क्यों नहीं प्लेस किया (दिया गया) मैं स्वीकार करता हूं कि इसमें हमारे उत्पादन मंत्री श्री के० सी० रेड्डी का कोई दोष नहीं है । अलबत्ता दोष यह है कि आपके यहां बायलर्स नहीं बनते, आपके यहां रौल्ड स्टील नहीं बनती और आपके यहां प्लेट्स नहीं बनतीं इन चीज़ों को आप विदेशों से मंगाते हैं । अगर ६ लाख टन का जहाज़ है तो उसमे २ लाख टन स्टील लगता है । बायलर्स, रौल्ड स्टील और प्लेट्स इन सब के लिए आप विदेशों पर निर्भर करते हैं । इस कारण विदेशों के हाथों में बिके हुए हैं देश में तीन तीन स्टील प्लांट्स की योजना बनाई गई है लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कहीं इस बात का भी प्राविज़न रक्खा है कि जहाज़ों के वास्ते इतनी स्टील, इतने बायलर्स और इतनी प्लेट्स की ज़रूरत होगी । अभी कल आपने अख़बार में पढ़ा होगा कि पोलैंड के साथ स्टील और आयरन के सम्बन्ध में हमारा समझौता हुआ है कि हिन्दुस्तान यहां से आयरन और स्टील पोलैंड भेजेगा । आप ही बतलाइये कि हमें अपने लिए आयरन और स्टील की ज़रूरत है, हम इन चीज़ों को बाहर से मंगाते हैं लेकिन पोलैंड के साथ जो समझौता किया है उसके अनुसार यहां से आयरन और स्टील एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे, मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह की नीति उचित नहीं है । एक छंटाक लोहा भी हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर नहीं भेजा जाना चाहिये । जापान ने अपने जहाज़ों की तरक्की कैसे की ? उसने हिन्दुस्तान से स्क्रैप (लोहे की छीलन) ख़रीदा और उससे अपने जहाज़ों की और अपने शिपयार्ड की उन्नति की लेकिन यह खेद की बात है कि हम ने उस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया ।

मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारी जो सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता इस वक्त है वह यह है कि.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब अपना भाषण समाप्त करें ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: (I am saying practically all new points.) मुझे थोड़ा सा और समय देने की कृपा करें । दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो जहाज़ बनते हैं उन पर क्या लागत आती है । आपने उसमें एक क्लाज़ है कि (सामान्यता) टु यू० के० यूनाइटेड किंगडम में जो जहाज़ बनेंगे, उसके आधार पर हिन्दुस्तान पर के जहाज़ की क़ीमत रक्खी जायगी । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा क्यों है ? एक भी हिन्दुस्तानी जहाज़ी कम्पनी ने यू० के० के शिपयार्ड में आर्डर प्लेस नहीं किया और क्या कारण है कि ७ जहाजों का आर्डर जर्मनी में पेश हुआ और एक जहाज का जापान में हुआ । इसका कारण यह है कि अगर यू० के० का जहाज़ ८० लाख का पड़ता है तो जर्मनी का ६० लाख का ही पड़ता है जब यहां की जहाज़ी कम्पनियों की जर्मनी और जापान के कम दामों में जहाज़

मिल सकते हैं तो वे यू० के० में उसके लिए क्यों आर्डर प्लेस करने लगे ? अगर हमारे यहां की प्राइवेट जहाजी कम्पनियों को जर्मनी और जापान से ६० लाख का जहाज मिल जाता है तो वह विशाखापत्तनम यार्ड को ८०लाख रुपया क्यों देंगे । यह तो सिम्पल एकोनामिक फैक्ट (साधारण आर्थिक तथ्य) है कि हमें जहां से चीज़ सस्ती मिलेगी वहीं से लेंगे । रेड्डी साहब हमको सस्ते जहाज़ नहीं सुलभ कर सकते क्योंकि उनको स्टील बायलर्स और प्लेट्स वगैरह बाहर के देशों से मंगाना पड़ता है । और दूसरा एक कारण यह भी है कि उनको सबसिडी भी बहुत कम मिलती है । यू० के० ने ३० करोड़ रुपया, फ्रांस ने अपने बजट में इसके लिये १५ करोड़ की रक़म रक्खी जब कि हमने हर साल जो ६० लाख रुपया सबसिडी के तौर पर देते हैं वही ६० लाख रुपया इस साल के बजट में भी रक्खी है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह रकम काफ़ी कम है और इससे हमारे जहाजी व्यवसाय की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है । जापान ने अपने देश में जहाज़ी व्यवसाय में उन्नति लाने के लिये यह सिस्टम एडाप्ट किया (तरीका अपनाया) कि जो स्टील शिपयार्ड को सप्लाई किया जाता है वह माकट प्राइस से पर टन १०० रुपये कम होता है । इस तरह जहाज़ी कम्पनियों को स्टील सस्ते दाम पर मिल जाता है । ज़ाहिर है कि जब उसको स्टील सस्ता मिलेगा तो जहाज की क़ीमत भी सस्ती होगी ।

इसके अतिरिक्त हमारे रेड्डी साहेब के सम्मुख एक और विषय समस्या उपस्थित है । कोई भी व्यापारी ठेका कंट्रैक्ट देगा तो दो वर्ष पहले या तीन वर्ष पहले या पांच वर्ष पहले जहाज़ी कम्पनियों का कंट्रैक्ट देगा । यू० के० का नियम है कि पांच वर्ष पहले जहाज़ बनाने का कंट्रैक्ट लेते हैं, जर्मनी तीन वर्ष पहले लेता है और जापान दो वर्ष पहले लेता है । आपके पास आज कितने ठेके हैं ? कितनी हिन्दुस्तानी कम्पनियों ने आपके शिपयार्ड के पास जहाज़ बनाने के लिये आर्डर्स प्लेस किये (दिये) हैं ? कोई आर्डर आपके पास नहीं है । आपसे जहाज़ कौन लेगा ? ईस्टर्न शिपिंग कारपोरेशन को आप जहाज़ बना कर दे सकते हैं, वह आपसे जहाज़ ले सकते हैं लेकिन हिन्दुस्तानी जो कि जहाज़ का काम करते हैं, वह आपसे जहाज़ नहीं ले सकते क्योंकि आपका जहाज़ बहुत महंगा पड़ता है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपके यहां पर फ्रांस पर के एक्सपर्ट्स (विशेषज्ञों) को बुला रक्खा है और उनको ९ लाख रुपया सालाना देते हैं । मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि फ्रांस ने इस साल केवल ५५ जहाज़ बनाये हैं जब कि जर्मनी ने ३८९ जहाज़ बनाये और जापान ने १८८ जहाज़ बनाये और साथ मनें यह भी सुना है कि नैवल वारफेयर (युद्ध) में या मर्केनटाइल नेवी (व्यापारिक नौवहन) में फ्रांस ने कभी कोई नाम कमाया हो अथवा प्रसिद्धि प्राप्त की हो लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि आप ९ लाख रुपया प्रतिवर्ष दे रहे हैं जब कि २ लाख रुपया सालाना में आपको चीनी, जर्मनी और यू० के० एक्सपर्टस (विशेषज्ञ) मिल सकते हैं जिन्होंने कि नेवी की फ़ील्ड (क्षेत्र) में काफ़ी नाम कमाया है, वहां विशेषज्ञ आपको मिल सकते हैं और उनकी सेवायें आप क्यों नहीं लेते ?

मुझे एक बात यह भी कहनी है कि आज आपने शिपयार्ड का इन्चार्ज किसे बनाया है ? आई० सी० एस० की जो कि एक गाड गिवेन सर्विस है । कोई भी काम हो आई० सी० एस० की सर्विसेज को इस्तेमाल किया जाता है मानो वही हर बात के सब से बड़े विशेषज्ञ हैं । मेरा नम्रतापूर्वक यह निवेदन है कि यह एक टेकनिकल सब्जेक्ट है, इसी तरह से साइकिल बनाना एक टेकनिकल सब्जेक्ट ह, अगर आप वहां पर एक आई० सी० एस० आफिसर को रख देंगे तो वह क्या करेगा ? इस वास्ते मेरा कहना यह है कि वहां के इन्तजाम के वास्ते किसी नान आफिशल (आई० सी० एस० बाहर के व्यक्ति) को मौका देना चाहिये जो कि शिपिंग का एक्सपर्ट (माहर) हो । मैं आप को एक मिसाल दूं । आप देखिये कि पंजाब में पांच वर्ष के अन्दर साइकिल इन्डस्ट्री इतनी डेवेलप (विकास) कर गई है कि सारे देश के अन्दर पंजाब से साइकिल पार्टस (हिस्से) जाते हैं । वहां का एक एक जिला, एक एक शहर में कोई न कोई साइकिल का पार्ट (हिस्से) बनता है और वह हिन्दुस्तान के हर हिस्से में जाता है । जो साइकिलों को ऐसेम्बल करने (एकट्ठे) वाले हैं वे हर जगह से उन को खरीद कर साइकिल ऐसेम्बल करते हैं ।.उसी तरह से जब आज हमारे पास एक ही शिपयार्ड है तो इस इन्डस्ट्री में हमारा देश एक्स्पर्ट नहीं हो सकता है । हम एक तरह से कंफाइन (सीमित) से हो गये हैं । जब हमारे यहां पांच या छः शिपयार्ड होगें, हमारे पास पर्सेवल (कर्मचारी) होगें, एक्स्पर्ट होंगे तब हमारे यहां जहाज बन सकेंगे । आज मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि जब सरकार सीमेन्ट को, शुगर को, सिल्क और टेक्स्टाइल को प्रोटेक्शन (सुरक्षा)

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

देती है उन को सब्सिडी देती है करोड़ों की तादाद में क्या कारण है कि शिपिंग इन्डस्ट्री को शिपयार्ड बनाने के लिये वह सब्सिडी (आर्थिक सहायता) नहीं देती। मेरा कहना है रेड्डी साहब को छः करोड़ रुपये दे दिये जायें। जो रुपया प्रति वर्ष विदेशों को जहाज देने के लिये देती है, वही छः करोड़ रुपया वह एक साल शिपयार्ड बनाने के वास्ते शिपिंग इन्डस्ट्री को दे दे, तो प्रति वर्ष का छः करोड़ व्यय बच जायेगा।

अन्त में मुझे यह कहना है कि कम से कम डिफेन्स डिपार्टमेंट (प्रतिरक्षा विभाग) को गौर करना चाहिये कि आखिरकार हमारी नेवी (नौसेना) कहां बनेगी ? सबमैरीन्स (पनडुब्बियां) कहां बनेंगी, हमारे कूजर कहां बनेंगे ? हमारे यहां शिपयार्ड हैं नहीं सारी चीजें मरम्मत के लिये इंग्लैंड जाती हैं। हमारे कुजर में काई डिफेक्ट (नुक्स) पैदा हो गया तो मरम्मत के लिये इंग्लैंड जायेगा। हम को अपने दो हजार मील के कोस्ट (तट) की रक्षा करनी है उस कोस्ट (तट) की रक्षा करने के वास्ते डिफेन्स डिपार्टमेंट के पास एक भी शिपयार्ड नहीं है, तो आखिर हमारे कुजर और नेवी की आवश्यकता की चीजें कहां बनेंगी ? मेरा आप से कहना है कि इस तरह से आप देश की सुरक्षा के साथ खिलवाड़ मत कीजिये। कम से कम डिफेन्स डिपार्टमेंट के पास एक शिपयार्ड होना चाहिये जहां पर कि हमारी नेवी तैयार हो सके।

Shri K. K. Basu : I consider the discussion today as the most important in the present state of affairs. We have worked the First Five-Year Plan and we are going to work the second. Our Constitution has accepted the goal of the welfare State and more especially the party in power is trying to propagate socialist society or whatever it is. So, the public sector is going to increase and our economy is going to be broad-based and the common man should get the benefit of the economic policy of the Government. Therefore, the actions of this Ministry which is in charge of the entire public sector, except iron and steel, has to be scrutinised very thoroughly so that we can improve upon its working and see that it works to the benefit and according to the goal which we have set before ourselves.

If you read the report on the working of the First Plan, you will be surprised to learn certain things. So far as the public sector is concerned, they could not utilise the resources placed at their disposal and come up to their targets. A sum of Rs. 100 crores was earmarked for development in the public sector and not more than sixty per cent of it could be utilised. It is the same with the productive capacity. I am not a protagonist or supporter of the private sector. In spite of its misdeeds, it has a shortfall of only twelve per cent. Out of Rs. 380 crores earmarked for investment in that sector, according to the official report, Rs. 340 crores have been achieved. In the public sector, there is a shortfall of forty per cent. What is the difficulty ? It is for us to consider.

As a Member of a statutory Committee of this Parliament, I had occasion to see some of the undertakings run by this Ministry. By and large, in many of them, there has been some good work and there have been some achievements. But there are certain defects which should be scrutinised and we should see how they could be removed so that the investment made in this sector is fully utilised for the benefit of Indian citizens.

Before I go into the details of the working of this Ministry, I would just like to say that this report is just like that of any other Ministry. We know the reports of the private limited companies. You have long experience in public life. You would have seen the balance sheet and the annual report of these companies. Apparently, you will see that the concern is running in a profit and the directors will all be drawing good sums as salaries and so on. All of a sudden, we find that the enterprise is going to collapse. Similarly, in these reports also full details are not given. It is not quite essential that they should just draw the balance sheet in conformity with the Company Law. We, this Parliament, must be fully informed of all the facts regarding the working of all the concerns.

Take the case of the Sindri factory We knew fully well that in the earlier years there was some mismanagement but fortunately there has been some improvement during the last year. We have seen in the report that the price of the Sindri product has gone down and that they were making some profit. Why is it that the Public Accounts Committee

and the Estimates Committee are not given the information with regard to the cost of production? I do not know how considerations of security can come in the way. This Parliament, as a shareholder of the company, should know to what extent there has been improvement so that the cost of production may be decreased. There is no point in saying that it will subsidise the Alwaye Production or the imported fertilisers. That is good but if it costs Rs. 20 now, why could it not be brought down to Rs. 16, in terms of money, in terms of real benefit to the agriculturist. It is absolutely necessary that some such information should be given.

My friend, Shri Raghunath Singh has spoken today about the working of the Hindusthan Shipyard. There was some criticism about the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory, Jalahalli. Whenever these things are criticised we are told that there were some engineers or experts brought from outside and that they did not give the proper advice. Time and again we have heard this. Even in some reports, we find that there had been some mistakes here and there but by and large they have done their best in the fulfilment of the targets. The facts are otherwise. Why not the Ministers come forward, take the House into confidence and say: "We have done some mistakes in such and such thing; the selection of our engineers or in something else, there has been a mistake and there is an improvement now." People are the shareholders of these concerns where large sums of money have been invested for the benefit of the community. Unless you take them into confidence, how can you expect the people to know that these are working for their benefit? I would, therefore, urge that at least in future fuller detail should be given in these reports.

In this connection, I would like to refer to one thing. On page 126 of the Explanatory Memorandum given to us, it is stated thus:

> "The Hindusthan Shipyard Ltd. completed its third year of working on the 31st March 1955. The accounts for 1954-55 reveal a profit of Rs. 1,21,099-9-0 but after adjusting the payable subsidy of Rs. 52,46,000 in respect of VC-114 and VC-115 as against the actual subsidy claimed amounting to Rs. 54,14,447-15-6 the yard sustained a loss of Rs. 47,348-6-0."

What does it mean? Suppose the ballance sheets and the profit and loss accounts are only supplied to us as is done in the case of companies governed under the Company Law: we will not get a clear picture of the working of the concern. This information given in the Explanatory Memorandum leads us nowhere; it does not give us full and real facts. So far as these Government undertakings are concerned, this is not the way to report about their working. Full and complete information should be placed before this House, so that every citizen of India may know how our public undertakings, in which so much of the tax-payers' money has been invested, are working. The public has every right to know what return there is from these undertakings which represent the life of the community. How else can the public sector be expected to improve?

1 P.M.

I now come to the Hindusthan Housing Factory, into the working of which I will not go into detail. As the House is well aware, it has passed hands, from one Ministry to another. Unfortunately, I being a member of a statutory committee, cannot disclose all the facts. It is up to the Ministry to come forward and take us into their confidence. No man is infalliable in this world. If however a mistake has been committed *bona-fide*, nobody in this House is going to say that the Minister has done something deliberately.

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): Is the hon. Member referring to the Hindusthan Housing Factory? It is now under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

Shri K. K. Basu: I know that. But what I would like to emphasise in this connection is that the report on these national undertakings should be as clear and as detailed as possible, so that the people of our country may know what the real position is, and how the defects if there are any may be removed. This improvement can only be effected by the willing co-operation of the entire section of the community.

I would in this connection like to allude to a decision which has been taken in the case of the Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals. The production of cement from the bye-products has been given to a private company. These are matters which we should take into consideration well ahead while establishing factories in

[Shri K. K. Basu]

future. We are going to have more fertiliser factories. We are having one at Bhakra-Nangal. It is perhaps of a different type, with probably no affinity to the one at Sindri. Then in the South we are going to have both nitrate and sulphate fertilisers, the processes of which will be similiar to that of the Sindri factory. In those cases we must benefit by our past experience.

In Sindri for years there were a number of foreign experts, which today has come down to two, I suppose.

Shri K. C. Reddy : One.

Shri K. K. Basu : I am glad, if that is so. But I should like to lay emphasis on the fact that our national undertakings should be run in such a way as to create confidence in the public, and this can be achieved by paying greater consideration to the human aspect.

My hon. friend has already referred to the Hindusthan Shipyard, the Managing Director of which is an I.C.S. Officer. I have met this gentleman on a number of occasions in some of the committees. I do not know very much about his personal qualities. But, by and large, it is known that these civilians who were trained in a particular set-up with their psychological make-up, is incapable of possessing that spirit of enterprise which is necessary to run an undertaking like the Hindusthan Shipyard, or the Sindri Fertiliser Factory or the Machine Tool Factory. When the Government has decided upon expanding the public sector, I do not understand why Government should indulge in appointing on-the-verge-of-retirement I.C.S. officers, or an ex-officer of the Railways. They might be all right for desk work like noting on files or drafting letters. In one of the factories, one of the employees who has no political affiliation with us, but was just an acquaintance of one of my colleagues, because he hails from his place, told us that the Managing Director, though he had been there for some time had entered the factory for the first time because of our visit. It is not their fault; they have been trained for the last thirty-five years of their career to work on files. It is in the nature of things impossible for them to possess that qualification by which the entire process of productive machinery which consists of capital, labour and machinery, is set to work. Even today, this human aspect is very much lacking in the entire administrative set-up of these undertakings.

The other day Shri Somani was claiming that he could produce cement at half the cost at which Government is able to produce it. Why? Because he can indulge in certain practices which Government possibly cannot. I would very much like my hon. friend Shri Reddy to come forward and say that we have reached that peak of efficiency where he could say that in the public sector he is in a position to produce cement with as much efficiency as the private sector.

I would attribute part of the blame to the bureaucratic set up. Now, what is the composition of the Board of Directors? We have got on it Joint Secretaries, Secretaries who any moment may be transferred to another post, and one or two persons who are representatives of the private sector. The social philosophy of the representatives of the private sector is that the private sector should be allowed to expand. They are the ardent champions of the private sector and they are the representatives of and they are the representatives of the non-officials on this Board of Directors. Then there is a labour representative. Take the case of the Hindustan Steel. Who is the representative of labour in it? I do not know his qualifications; we hold some views about him. But he is a man from Bihar who might be working with the other sector of steel industry. I urged that the practice should be developed that the representatives of labour should be elected by the labour of that particular area, because the labour is as much Indian as the Secretary or the General Manager. Labour is as much interested in the welfare of the industry as any of them.

In this connection I would only urge that when we have Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries why should the practice not be developed that the Deputy Minister should be the Chairman of the Board of Directors of these undertakings, because we have the advantage of his being directly answerable to this House.

Shri A. M. Thomas : Are they also technical men?

Shri K. K. Basu : My hon. friend Shri Thomas enquires whether they are technical men? They need not be technical men; they are more concerned with the administrative aspect. It is not necessary that in the Board of Directors of the Sindri Fertilisers everyone must be a chemist. They must be persons who

can imbue that spirit in which a public undertaking should be worked. Today, what do we find? We have got a civilian drawing Rs. 3,500. Tomorrow he is shunted up to another post on a salary of Rs. 4,000. This Joint Secretary, Deputy Secretary administration should be put a stop to and the practice should be developed by which the Deputy Minister should be the Chairman of the Board of Directors. Of course, it might be argued that a company should be run according to Company Law.

I would request you to give me some more time to develop my points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have got a large number of speakers.

Shri K. K. Basu: I would only urge that this aspect should be taken into consideration in the future set up of this organisation.

The other day, in reply to a question about the number of houses built at Sindri, it was reported that houses for about 96 per cent of the A Grade staff, 87 per cent of the B Grade staff and 75 per cent of the C Grade staff have been provided. So far as unskilled labour is concerned no houses have been made. One year back the C Grade staff had only 50 per cent. We have got to take into account the psychological feeling of the people. They feel that they are in the same plight as they were under a private owner. The higher categories of staff get all sorts of facilities. They have good houses. They were getting all amenities under the private sector also. But, so far as the workers are concerned they feel that they are treated in the same way as they were treated under the private sector. You know, Sir, the unskilled labour mostly come from their hutments 6 to 7 miles off. How can you expect the people of the locality to feel that by the establishment of the factory at Sindri they have been benefited. They feel it to be just like a Birla undertaking. They feel that they have not benefited in any way by the Government owning this factory.

Then, I want to discuss about one more factory, and that is the National Instruments Factory at Calcutta. There is the Report of the Estimates Committee which goes in detail into the working of this factory. There was a recommendation some years back for reorganising the whole thing. It is a very important factory. It can produce optical glass, alarm clock and similar type of things. There was a scheme to get foreign experts, but nothing has been done. Year in and year out we see reports that a new factory is going to be established. We are paying this year Rs. 30 lakhs, next year Rs. 35 lakhs and so on. I myself had an occasion to visit this factory and see how it is managed. For years there has been no Superintendent. The Works Manager, against whom there are complaints and against whom the workers have some grouse, acts as Superintendent. It is said that he is deliberately working in such a way—he has got pull in the Centre—so that he may be appointed Superintendent and pushed up.

Now I will give you some more facts with regard to this factory. This report has categorically said that there was an officer in charge. When there was some labour trouble that officer was not authorised to settle it. Then what happened? Some of the demands of the workers were ultimately accepted by the Government. Till their demands, some of them, were accepted by the Government, the workers stopped work. There was strike and the nation had to lose a certain amount of money.

Even today they are clamouring, that the ministerial staff should have the same hours of work as the staff in similar undertakings like Sindri. They say that before the war they were asked to work for 33 hours a week. During the war, because of emergency, they were being asked to work for 45 hours. But, now, they say they must have the same hours of work as in other national undertakings. When they approach the local officer he says: "I am only a post office here, I cannot do anything." It is for the Government to regularise things. If you keep the relationship of employer and employees no national undertaking possibly will ever be successful. Shri Somani and other would then come and say that the public sector is a failure and therefore scrap the public sector. We had an occasion to discuss about the Delhi Transport Authority, when somebody said: "What is the point in running it as a public corporation? Give it to the private sector." He feels that the private sector is more efficient. I feel, Sir, with the co-operation of all sections of people we can improve things in the public sector.

[Shri K. K. Basu]

Now I will deal with the collieries. Sir, you must have seen reports regarding the working of the Giridih Colliery and the utilisation of their by-products. You may be surprised to know that there has been an agreement regarding the utilisation and sale of benzol oil and other things, during the British days, with some foreign oil company. The same company is buying it at a low price when they sell at high price in the market, as they have right under the old agreement. I do not know what has been done about it by the Ministry. There have been discussions so far as the utilisation of the by-products is concerned, but I think nothing has been done so far.

Today we are told that production of 8 million tons has been given to the private sector. As far as I know, management of collieries should be in the public sector. What about the way the collieries are being managed? If you have not seen, go and see how things are being managed there. Take the number of accidents that we had during the last year or so. That will tell you the way the private sector is managing the affairs. I do not know why the production of 8 million tons has been allowed to the private sector. Why not take the entire 23 million increased production in the public sector instead of allowing 8 million tons to the private sector?

In regard to the Coal Commissioner I want to refer to one other matter and that is with regard to the transfer of offices. It is true that there has been a recommendation to that effect. But, as a result of that a large number of employees feel that they would lose their remuneration. If it is in the interest of the nation to transfer the offices you must see that the staff is protected. After all, they are clerks getting Rs. 100 or Rs. 150. If, in these days, they are to lose Rs. 30, nobody will come forward to work in this new arrangement. Therefore, the Government must see whether they can be absorbed in some other arrangement.

Then I come to salt. I had occasion to go and see the salt works at Sambhar. I have found that the employees are not satisfied. You cannot make progress in anything unless all the participants are satisfied. As far as the salt work is concerned, I was staggered to find, the Government have figures to show that we have to depend so much on nature and rain and it is due to that we cannot make any profit. While I was discussing this question one senior official said that it is very easy to make enormous profit if it is leased out. There are also other persons involved, but I do not want to go into the details of it. But, I feel if you can properly conduct the business and utilise all products such as chemical industry you can earn profit. Therefore, I urge that in this organisation we should not entirely depend on the set up of the bureaucracy. As far as these public undertakings are concerned, the Minister himself must go and see that it is worked to the benefit of the nation; otherwise the private sector will always clamour that nothing is done in the public sector.

The Minister is taking charge of so many Boards like the Village Handicraft Board and others. Unless you give money by way of loans you cannot make any progress. You want them to give security of land. You know the artisans have no land to give as security. Therefore, we have to give advance money on the same basis as you finance big business corporations, on the security of stock in trade and so on. Without this arrangement, I feel that this organisation cannot work. You will realise this if you see the shortfall. The Government has granted Rs. 1 lakh but they could only actually distribute Rs. 25,000.

Therefore, I only urge that the Government should take into consideration all these points. Unless this Production Ministry behaves properly the people of our country are likely to be duped and misled by the private sector. I feel that this is an attack on the social philosophy of the public sector. I would request the hon. Minister Shri Reddy, to sit round and see to what extent we can improve the working of this organisation so that the public sector is worked to the best benefit of the community and for which the community has invested large sums of money.

श्री बलवन्त सिंह महता (उदयपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे इस देश को स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त किये करीब आठ वर्ष हो गये और यह आशा लगाये बैठे थे कि इस राजनैतिक आज़ादी के साथ ही हमारी आर्थिक आज़ादी भी हमको मिलेगी : लेकिन जब हम अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हैं तो हमको बड़ी निराशा होती है और उस आर्थिक आज़ादी के दर्शन होना हमको बहुत दूर मालूम होता है। अभी वह

हमारे क्षितिज पर भी दिखाई नहीं देती। हमारे आर्थिक स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने में हमारे उत्पादन का बहुत बड़ा हाथ, और इस कारण इस मंत्रालय की यह बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। अतः हमको यह देखना है कि हमारे राष्ट्र की जितनी शक्ति है और जितनी उसकी क्षमता है उसके अनुकूल हमारे राष्ट्र की जनशक्ति का उत्पादन में उपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं ? अगर हम यह नहीं देखते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि हम उसमें अपने कर्तव्य से थोड़ा पीछे हट रहे हैं और हम अपने लक्ष्य की ओर आगे नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं। इसके साथ ही जब कि हमने समाजवाद को अपनाया है, यानी समाजवादी ढांचे को हमने क़बूल किया है तो हमको यह भी देखना होगा कि उत्पादन के जितने भी स्त्रोत और साधन हैं वे समाज के हाथ में कहां तक आये हैं, या आ रहे हैं ? अगर नहीं आ गये हैं, तो उन के आने के लिये क्या कोई योजना रखी गई है ?

उत्पादन का हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति से बहुत बड़ा सम्बन्ध जुड़ा हुआ है। हमको देखना होगा कि हमारा समाजवाद तभी सफल होगा और उस की ओर हम तभी बढ़ेंगे जब कि हमारे उत्पादन के स्त्रोत और साधन समाज के हाथों में आते जायेंगे। इसी प्रकार से मैं आप से यह भी निवेदन करूंगा कि यह चीज भी अधूरी रहेगी, अर्थात हमारा समाजवादी समाज हम से दूर ही रहेगा जब तक कि वितरण की व्यवस्था भी समाज के हाथों में नहीं होगी। समाजवादी ढांचे के लिए यह जरूरी है कि उत्पादन के सभी साधन और स्त्रोत तथा उत्पादित वस्तुओं के वितरण की व्यवस्था अधिक से अधिक समाज के हाथ में हो। जब मैं इस मंत्रालय के विवरण को पढ़ता हूं तो मुझ को थोड़ी निराशा होती है कि इस सम्बन्ध में उस में कोई चर्चा नहीं है, इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ऐलान नहीं है, जिस से हम में कोई उत्साह पैदा हो कि हमारा सरकारी क्षेत्र अर्थात पब्लिक सैक्टर अब इतना आगे बढ़ा है ? आवश्यकता यह थी कि इस क्षेत्र को काफी आगे बढ़ाया गया होता। लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से हमें इसलिये निराशा होती है कि वह क्षेत्र बिल्कुल ही नहीं बढ़ाया गया है। यह हमारी द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना का प्रथम वर्ष है, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री एक-दो बार मीटिंगों में कह भी चुके हैं कि जो भी हमारे खनिज पदार्थों के साधन हैं, वे तो सरकार के हाथों में होने चाहियें अर्थात हमारी जितनी भी माइन्स (खानें) हैं, वे तो कम से कम सरकारी क्षेत्र में आ ही जायें गी, लेकिन मैं नहीं देखता कि इस रिपोर्ट में ऐसा कोई ऐलान किया गया है। मैं आशा लगा रहा था कि कम से कम जो हमारे राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति है वह तो इस क्षेत्र में आयेगी ही और उस को आना ही चाहिये था, उस की घोषणा की जायेगी, लेकिन वह नहीं हुई। मसलन् लोहा है, तांबा है, सीसा है, जस्ता है, यह हमारे राष्ट्र का बहुत बड़ा धन है, मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का संकेत उसी ओर था, लेकिन चूंकि मैं इस चीज को यहां नहीं पाता इस लिये मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस का कुछ स्पष्टीकरण करेंगे।

वितरण के लिये भी, मैं आप से अर्ज करूंगा कि उस को सरकारी क्षेत्र के हाथ में आना चाहिये। आज देश में हम जो भावों के बढ़ जाने के कारण घबराहट देखते हैं, उस का बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि आज जिन हाथों में वितरण की एजेंसियां हैं वे गड़बड़ी कर रही हैं। मैं इस का उदाहरण भी देना चाहता हूं, लेकिन बाद में दूंगा। तो वितरण स्टेट ट्रेडिंग (राज्य व्यापार) के द्वारा भी सरकार के हाथों में आ सकता है, और कोआपरेटिव बेसिस पर भी उस को कार्यान्वित किया जा सकता है। मंत्रालय को इस के ऊपर भी विचार करना चाहिये।

हर एक राजनीति का विद्यार्थी यह समझता है कि जो सरकारी क्षत्र है उस में इस मंत्रालय का पूरा एकाधिकार होगा, लेकिन मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट से ऐसा नहीं मालूम होता। लोगों की यह धारणा थी कि जितने भी सरकारी उद्योग-धंधे हैं उन का संचालन इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा होता होगा, लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि बहुत सी चीजें आज इस के हाथ में नहीं हैं। मसलन् आज हमारी विद्युत का उत्पादन दूसरे मंत्रालय के हाथ में है, लोकोमोटिव्ज (रेलवे इंजनों) का उत्पादन तीसरे मंत्रालय के हाथ में है, और सिथेटिक राइस (संश्लिष्ट चावल) का काम और किसी दूसरे मंत्रालय के हाथ में है, इस प्रकार से बहुत सी चीजें बंटी हुई हैं। अभी हाल ही में लोहे के लिये अलग मिनिस्ट्री बन गई है, वह भी आप के हाथ से निकल गया है, आगे और भी वस्तुयें निकल सकती हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये, और जो हमारा पूरे का पूरा सरकारी क्षेत्र है वह इसी मंत्रालय के नियंत्रण में होना चाहिये, हालांकि यह पता नहीं कि जो आज उसके हाथों मे है कल रहेगा या नहीं।

[श्री बलवन्त सिंह मेहता]

कर्वे कमेटी ने एक और सिफारिश की है कि जो हमारे छोटे उद्योग-धंधे हैं, उन के लिये एक अलग मंत्रालय बनाया जाय । मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह से सभी चीजें अलग-अलग चली जायेंगी और आज जिन का आप संचालन कर रहे हैं वे भी आप के हाथों में नहीं रह जायेंगी । बड़े उद्योग तो आपके पास हैं ही नहीं, किन्तु जो छोटे उद्योग-धंधे हैं उनमें से भी बहुत सी इन्डस्ट्रीज यानी उद्योग आप के पास नहीं हैं । यानी जो मिडलक्लास (मध्यम श्रेणी) के उद्योग हैं वे भी आपके पास नहीं हैं, और जो कोटेज इन्डस्ट्रीज, यानी गृह उद्योग-धंधे हैं उन में क्या हो रहा है, यह मैं बाद में बतलाऊंगा । मैं अभी आप से निवेदन कर रहा था कि वितरण की एजेन्सी भी आप के हाथ में होनी चाहिये । अभी कुछ समय पहले सोमानी साहब ने एक प्रस्ताव रखा था कि जितने भी सरकारी क्षेत्र हैं उन के उद्योग-धंधों की जांच होनी चाहिये, यह वास्तव में ठीक भी है, लेकिन साथ ही मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि जितने हमारे प्राइवेट सेक्टर (निजी क्षेत्र) हैं उन के अन्दर जो उद्योग-धंधे चल रहे हैं उन के विषय में भी जांच होनी चाहिये, क्योंकि उनके वितरण की व्यवस्था भी बहुत बेहूदा और शोषणकारी है । मैं समझता हूं कि आज वस्तुओं का उत्पादन काफी होता है, लेकिन उनके भाव बहुत बढ़ जाते हैं वे बनावटी तौर पर ऊंचे कर दिये जाते हैं । क्योंकि सारी व्यवस्था उन्हीं लोगों के हाथ में है । आप को मैं सीमेन्ट के बारे में एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । कुछ ही दिन पहले एक व्यक्ति मेरे पास आये थे, वह कहने लगे कि मैं ने सीमेन्ट की एजेन्सी ली है । वहां पर मुश्किल से दो या तीन हजार रुपये महीने का सीमेन्ट बिकता है, इस से ज्यादा नहीं बिकता है । मैं ने दो हजार रुपये जमा करवाये हैं । पांच, छः रोज बाद एक नोटिस आता है कि मैनेजिंग एजेन्सी तब्दील हो गई है अब तुम दो हजार रुपये और भेजो । वह बेचारे बड़े परेशान थे, दो हजार रुपये तो दे चुका और दो हजार वह और मांगते हैं । दो-चार महीने बाद फिर कहा जाता है कि पहले की मैनेजिंग एजेन्सी तब्दील हो गई है इस लिये और भी सात हजार रुपये भेजने होंगे। इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि सात हजार अब दे, चार हजार पहले दे चुका, कुल दस ग्यारह हजार रुपये दे, जब कि सीमेन्ट मुश्किल से तीन हजार रुपये का बिकता है । यही नहीं उसे गोदाम का किराया और कर्मचारियों का वेतन भी देना पड़ता है । अब आप बताइये कि वह किस प्रकार से बिल्कुल ईमानदारी के साथ सीमेन्ट को वहां बेच सकेगा ? नतीजा यही होगा कि वह ब्लैक (चोर बाजार) में बेचेगा और इस तरह से नकली तौर पर भाव बढ़ जायेंगे और जनता को मंहगा लेना पड़ेगा जिस से घबराहट बढ़ेगी तथा देश के अन्दर एक संकट सा आ जायेगा । इसी लिये, मैं आप से अर्ज करता हूं कि वितरण की एजेन्सी भी आप को पूरी तरह अपने नियंत्रण में रखनी चाहिये ।

अब मैं कुछ बड़े उद्योग-धंधों के बारे में अर्ज करूंगा । जिन उद्योग-धंधों का नियंत्रण हमारा यह मंत्रालय कर रहा है, उन में सब से पहले मैं फर्टिलाइजर (खाद) के सम्बन्ध में ही कहूंगा। देश के जितने भी प्रान्त हैं सब उस के अंग हैं । अगर शरीर के किसी एक अंग को लालन-पालन से या किसी तरह से भी पुष्ट कर दिया जाता है तो उस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि उस का सारा शरीर स्वस्थ हो गया, सारा शरीर तो तभी स्वस्थ होगा जब सभी अंग बढ़ेंगे और पुष्ट होंगे । आज जो हमारे उद्योग-धंधे सरकार की ओर से स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं उन के बारे में उन की क्या नीति है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । होना तो यह चाहिये था कि सभी प्रान्तों में कम से कम एक या दो बड़े उद्योग यानी हैवी इन्डस्ट्रीज अपनी तौर पर स्थापित की जाती हैं । जिससे सब ही भाग पुष्ट होकर देश बलवान होता । लेकिन वह नीति नहीं बरती जा रही है । पता नहीं किस नीति के अनुसार उद्योगों का कुछ ही स्थानों पर कंसेन्ट्रेशन किया जा रहा है । और जो प्रदेश अनडेवेलप्ड हैं, अर्थात उद्योग के लिहाज से अविकसित है, उन की ओर कुछ भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता । आप फर्टिलाइजर के सम्बन्ध में देखिये । फर्टिलाइजर पैदा होती है जिप्सम से । और राजस्थान को यह सब से बड़ा दावा हो सकता है कि फर्टिलाइजर वहां पैदा की जाय, क्योंकि वह जिप्सम से पैदा होती है जो राजस्थान में प्रचुर मात्रा में मिलती है । लेकिन वह वहां से एक हजार मील चल कर सिंदरी में पहुंचती है और वहां में सारे भारतवर्ष में बांटी जाती है ।अव्वल तो पहले ही राजस्थान को यह मौका मिलना था कि फर्टिलाइजर फैक्ट्री वहां स्थापित की जाती, मगर खैर वह नहीं हो सका ; लेकिन जब दूसरी फर्टिलाइजर फैक्ट्री खोलने का मौका आया तो भी आप ने दूसरी जगह के बारे में निर्णय कर लिया हालांकि मैं नहीं समझता कि वहां पर सब सुविधायें इस के लिये उपलब्ध हैं । फर्टिलाइजर के लिये जो कच्चा माल चाहिये, वह राजस्थान म प्रचुर मात्रा में मिलता है ।

अगर इसके लिये कोयले की जरूरत है, वह वहां होता है, पानी वहां मौजूद है, बिजली वहां मौजूद है। अब समझ में नहीं आता कि हमारे एक्सपर्टस ने कैसे यह रिपोर्ट दे दी कि वहां पर महंगा पड़ेगा। मेरा ख्याल है कि वहां किसी तरह से भी महंगा नहीं पड़ सकता। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हर प्रान्त उन्नति करे, तो आपको हर प्रान्त में कम से कम एक दो बड़े उद्योग धंधे स्थापित करने चाहिये। हमारे देश के महान इंजिनियर श्री विश्वेश्वरैया ने, जिनको कि भारत का एक बड़ा निर्माता भी कहा जा सकता है, कहा है कि कम से कम दो या तीन बड़े बड़े उद्योग-धन्धे प्रत्येक प्रान्त में होने चाहिये जिससे कि देश के सब प्रान्त औद्योगिक दृष्टि से बलिष्ट हो जायें। लेकिन वह नीति यहां पर नहीं बरती जा रही है। आखिर इसका क्या कारण है कि राजस्थान में जहां पर काफी बेकारी और गरीबी फैली हुई है, एक भी बड़ा धन्धा नहीं पनपाया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि इसके लिये अब भी मौका है। आप वहां पर दूसरी फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी स्थापित कर सकते हैं।

अभी आप एक और बड़ी फैक्टरी हैवी इलैक-ट्रिक इक्विपमेंट (विद्युत के भारी उपकरण) के लिये बनाने वाले हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस काम के लिये माइका (अभ्रक) की बहुत जरूरत होगी। माइका के लिये भारतवर्ष में सबसे बड़ा एरिया बिहार का है और उसके बाद राजस्थान का नम्बर आता है। राजस्थान में इतने खनिज पदार्थ हैं जितने कि सारे भारतवर्ष में और कहीं नहीं हैं। लेकिन अभी तक उनके विकास की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। आप करोड़ों रुपये मूल्य का तांबा, जस्ता और सीसा बाहर से मंगाते हैं। लेकिन ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं रखी गयी है कि राजस्थान के खनिज पदार्थों को निकाला जाये। न रजस्थान की जनशक्ति को उस खनिज सम्पत्ती के विकास में लगाने का कोई प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि जिस फैक्टरी का मैं ने अभी ऊपर जिक्र किया है, उसे भी आपने किसी दूसरी जगह लगाने का निर्णय कर लिया है। कहा जाता है कि राजस्थान में क्लाइमेट (जलवायु) अच्छी नहीं है। लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान में सब तरह की आबोहवा मौजूद है। वहां ऐसे भी स्थान हैं जहां बहुत कम ह्यूमिडिटी (नमी) है, और ऐसे भी स्थान मौजूद हैं जहां कि मुश्किल से टैम्परेचर १०० डिग्री से ऊपर कभी कभी जाता होगा। वहां बहुत से सुहावने और सजल स्थान हैं। अगर आप क्लाइमेट का ख्याल करते हैं तो वहां अच्छी से अच्छी क्लाइमेट है। कम से कम एक बड़ा उद्योग-धन्धा तो राजस्थान को दिया जाय। लेकिन इस ओर कोई ध्यान ही नहीं दिया गया। आपका रुपया विदेशों को जा रहा है, उसका लिहाज भी आप नहीं रखते। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप अपने एक्सपर्ट्स को राजस्थान जा कर वहां की परिस्थितियों का अध्ययन करने का अवसर तो दें।

आपने चित्तरंजन में इंजिन बनाने का कारखाना खोला है। यह अच्छा है। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि भारतवर्ष में सबसे पहले इंजिन अजमेर में बनत थे। आज भी वहां पर बड़े-बड़े टैकनीशियन मौजूद हैं, लेकिन वहां पर काम न होने से वे सब के सब खत्म हो जायेंगे और उनकी कला सोती ही रह जायेगी। उनको अपनी कला का विकास करने का मौका ही नहीं दिया जाता। आप जगह-जगह मौके दे रहे हैं, लेकिन राजस्थान को उपेक्षित ही रखा जा रहा है।

लिगनाइट के लिये एक करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। लिगनाइट केवल निवेली में या राजस्थान में मिलता है। लेकिन राजस्थान के लिये कोई योजना नहीं रखी गयी हैं। इसका मुझे दुःख है।

अभी हमारे भाई रघुनाथ सिंह जी शिपिंग (नौवहन) के बारे में बोल चुके हैं। इसलिये मुझे उस विषय पर कुछ विशेष नहीं कहना है। लेकिन मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि शिपिंग में हमारा देश बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। हम अपना सामान लाने ले जाने के लिये हर साल करोड़ों रुपया विदेशी कम्पनियों को देते हैं। जिस समय हमको अनाज लाना पड़ा था उस समय तो हमको इन कम्पनियों को अरब से ऊपर तक रुपया प्रति वर्ष देना पड़ा था। मैं समझता हूं कि इस उद्योग के विकास के लिये आपको काफी रकम देनी चाहिये। मैं ने खुद विशाखापतनम् का शिपयार्ड देखा है। मैं ने वहां देखा कि भिन्न भिन्न व्यापारियों के भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के जहाजों के लिये आर्डर दिये गये थे। मैं समझता हूं कि भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के जहाज बनाने में मुश्किल होती है। उनके लिये अलग-अलग तरह के डिजाइन बनाने पड़ते हैं और उनको पास करवाना पड़ता है। इसमें समय और शक्ति का बहुत दुरुपयोग होता है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमको

[श्री बलवन्त सिंह महता]

इस निर्णय पर पहुंचना चाहिये कि हमारे व्यापारी जहाज सब एक ही प्रकार के होंगे । ऐसा करने से हमारी बहुत शक्ति बच जायेगी । मैं चाहता हूं कि हमें इस यातायात के साधन को काफी उन्नत करना चाहिये ।

राजस्थान में नमक बड़ी मात्रा में पैदा होता है और देश में सबसे उत्तम प्रकार का नमक वहां होता है । वहां नमक के उत्पादन की बहुत बड़ी क्षमता है । लेकिन वहां के बहुत कम स्थानों को नमक बनाने के काम में लाया जाता है । मैं समझता हूं कि आजकल वहां जितना उत्पादन है उसको आसानी से दुगना और तिगुना किया जा सकता है । अगर ऐसा किया जाय, तो वहां की लेबर (श्रमिक) भी सुखी हो और वहां के व्यापारी भी सुखी हों । अगर किसी साल वहां पर वर्षा न हो तो भी उन स्थानों में जहां कि नमक मिलता है, अगर वह पांच या छः फुट खोदा जाये तो नमक का पानी (ब्राइन) निकलने लगता है और उससे नमक तैयार किया जा सकता है । इसके अलावा और भी रासायनिक उद्योग-धन्धों की फैक्टरियां वहां पर लग सकती हैं लेकिन इस ओर हमारी सरकार का ध्यान ही नहीं गया है । मैं समझता हूं कि वहां पर जो साधन हैं उनका उपयोग किया जायेगा । देश में आज कल नमक के वितरण की व्यवस्था भी ठीक नहीं है । इससे व्यापारी भी दुखी हैं और कंज्यूमर्स (उपभोक्तायों) को भी नुकसान है । महात्मा गांधी जी के तो दो ही प्रिय विषय थे, नमक और खादी । सौभाग्य से ये दोनों ही विषय इस मंत्रालय के अधीन हैं, परन्तु उनकी व्यवस्था संतोषजनक नहीं है ।

हमारे यहां सांभर में विटर्नस से जो नमक निकाला जाता है उसे भारत सरकार ले लेती है यद्यपि वह राजस्थान सरकार की सम्पत्ति है । मैं समझता हूं कि उस नमक के मालिक एग्रीमेंट, यानी समझौते के अनुसार भारत सरकार नहीं है । उसकी मालिक तो राज्य सरकार है, अब वह नमक उसको मिलना चाहिये, क्योंकि समझौते के अनुसार विटर्नस राजस्थान सरकार की सम्पति मानी गई है ।

मैं भावनगर में गया । मैं ने वहां देखा कि सांभर के नमक पर शोध हो रहा था जो चीज राजस्थान में पैदा होती है उस पर शोध वहां किया जाता है । मैंने उनसे बहुत सी बातें पूछीं । उन्होंने कहा कि जो नमूना हमारे पास आता है हम उसका शोध करते हैं । मैं नहीं समझता कि सांभर के नमक का शोध भावनगर में क्यों किया जाता है । आपको सांभर में एक लेबारेटरी (प्रयोगशाला) खोलनी चाहिये और नमक से जो भी कैमीकल्स बन सकते हैं उनका वहां उत्पादन होना चाहिये ।

इसके अलावा वहां पर कोआपरेटिव तरीके से काम करने की सुविधायें नहीं बढ़ायी गयी हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर कुछ काम प्राइवेट सेक्टर को भी करने दिया जाये तो कम्पीटीशन, यानी होड़ से नमक के दाम भी कम हो जायेंगे और वहां की लेबर को भी काम मिलने लगेगा ।

अब, मैं खादी के विषय में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । खादी के विषय में मंत्रालय ने साफ लिखा है:

> "A programme of increased production of khadi will bring about a new awareness of the wasted productive capacity among the people. Besides its beneficial economic effects, it will introduce an element of activity into the life of the idle villages and develop self-reliance and confidence among the villagers."

यह साफ बात है। खादी का हमारे देश की लाखों और करोड़ों जनता से सम्बन्ध है । हमारे देश की ८० प्रतिशत जनता किसान है और उसको एक सहायक धन्धा चाहिये । केवल खेती से उनका पूरा नहीं पड़ता । इन में से लाखों किसानों के पास जमीन भी नहीं है । कल एक सभा में चर्चा हो रही थी कि केवल बिहार में ८० लाख भूमिहीन आदमी हैं । तो, आप समझ सकते हैं कि सारे देश में ऐसे कितने आदमी होंगे । मध्यम वर्ग के पास तो कोई धन्धा ही नहीं है । पढ़े लिखे आदमी बेकार बैठे हैं । मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि गांवों में जो एक सोई हुई जनशक्ति है उसका उपयोग करने के लिये हमें खादी का उपयोग और उत्पादन बढ़ाना होगा । लेकिन जबसे खादी की चर्चा होना शुरू हुई है और अम्बर चर्खे पर विचार शुरू हुआ है, पूंजीपतियों में बौखलाहट पैदा हो गयी है । वे इतने बौखला गये हैं जैसे कि उनको अपना काल नजर आ रहा हो और उनकी दशा सन्निपात के रोगी जैसी हो रही है और वे कपड़े फाड़ने लग गये हैं । आज उद्योगपतियों का यह हाल है कि चाहे कोई भी अवसर हो, चाहे बैंकिंग की मीटिंग हो या इंश्योरेंस की मीटिंग हो, वे अम्बर चर्खे का जिक्र ले आते हैं और कहते हैं कि देश को गलत रास्ते पर ले जाया जा रहा है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो माननीय सदस्य को खत्म करना चाहिये ।

श्री बलवन्त सिंह महता : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत शीघ्र ही समाप्त करने वाला हूं । अम्बर चर्खे के ऊपर होने वाले प्रयोग सफल सिद्ध हो चुके हैं और मैं तो कहूंगा कि अगर न भी सफल हुए हों तब भी हमारे देश की जो इतनी बड़ी जनशक्ति है, उसका उपयोग करना है । आज हमारे देश में लाखों आदमी बेरोजगार बैठे हैं और भूख से पीड़ित हैं और उनको धन्धा नहीं मिलता और आधा पेट भोजन भी उनको नसीब नहीं हो पाता और एक वेलफ़ेयर स्टेट (कल्याणकारी राज्य) होने के नाते आपको उनको कुछ न कुछ धन्धा देना पड़ेगा । अगर आप उनको कोई धन्धा नहीं दे सकते तो उनको आप डोल दीजिये । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आप उनको कोई काम करने के लिये नहीं दे सकते तो आप अपनी एक बड़ी जिम्मेदारी को पूरा करने में असमर्थ रहते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि अम्बर चर्खे का हमारा प्रयोग सफल रहा है और अगर नहीं भी सफल होता है तब भी हमारी सरकार को इसको सफल बनाना चाहिये क्योंकि हमको इन लोगों को काम पर लगाना है और हमको इसके लिये बड़े-बड़े प्राइज़ रखने चाहियें । महात्मा गांधी ने १ लाख रुपये का प्राइज़ रक्खा था, और मैं तो कहूंगा आपको अब इसके लिये एक करोड़ रुपये का प्राइज़ रखना चाहिये ताकि यह प्रयोग सफल हो और संसार के अच्छे से अच्छे इंजीनियर्स इसकी ओर आकर्षित हों और अगर ऐसा किया जाय तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि इसमें सुधार न किया जा सके । हमको इनको विदेशों में भी भेज कर सुधार करवाना चाहिये । हमारी सरकार के पास हर एक किस्म के विशेषज्ञ बैठे हुए हैं और उनकी सहायता ले कर हमें इस अम्बर चर्खे में सुधार करवाना चाहिये और इसका प्रचार करना चाहिये क्योंकि इससे यह माना जा रहा है कि कम से कम ४०–४५ लाख आदमियों को हम इसके द्वारा रोजी दे सकेंगे । लेकिन अम्बर चर्खे के प्रश्न को ले कर हमारे यहां एक दूसरा राग भी अलापा जा रहा है, और वह यह है कि हमारी प्लानिंग मिनिस्ट्री (योजना मंत्रालय) इस निर्णय पर पहुंची है कि प्रति व्यक्ति सोलह गज पर कैपिटा (प्रति व्यक्ति) की जो हमारी कपड़े की वर्तमान खपत है उसे द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में साढ़े अट्ठारह गज प्रति व्यक्ति कपड़े की खपत रखी जाये और हमारे देश की कपड़े की यह अतिरिक्त मांग अम्बर चर्खे के द्वारा पूरी की जाय । मगर हो क्या रहा है कि जो बड़े बड़े स्थापित स्वार्थ वाले इंटरेस्टेड आदमी हैं वह तो हैं ही लेकिन जो हमारे जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति हैं और जिनकी संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी है वे भी इनके साथ राग अलाप रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि जो प्रति व्यक्ति साढ़े अठारह के बजाय बीस गज कपड़े की जरूरत देश की होगी वह इस अम्बर चर्खे जैसी नक़ली चीजों से पूरी होने वाली नहीं है । इस तरह से वे इसको असफल बनाने में लगे हुए हैं और अभी से यह स्थिति पैदा की जा रही है कि देश में एक डर पैदा कर दिया जाय कि देश में बड़ा भारी कपड़े का अकाल आने वाला है । मैं कहता हूं कि अगर देश में अकाल भी आता है तो हम दृढ़ता के साथ उसका मुक़ाबला करेंगे और उस पर काबू पायेंगे, और जरूरत हुई तो हम वार फुटिंग (युद्ध स्तर) पर उसका सामना भी करेंगे और उसके लिये अगर हमको थोड़ी कुर्बानी भी करनी पड़ी तो हम करेंगे लेकिन हम अपने उन लाखों आदमियों को भूखा नहीं मरने देंगे जो आज बिना काम के बैठे हुए हैं । आज मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति हमारे इस अम्बर चर्खे का मज़ाक उड़ाते हैं जब कि तथ्य यह है कि आज देश में खादी का उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ा है और खादी काफी मात्रा में देश में बिक रही है और हम देख रहे हैं कि आज देश के विभिन्न भागों में खादी इम्पोरियमों (प्रदर्शन कक्षों) में महीने में कई-कई लाख रुपये की खादी बिकने लगी है और इस खादी उद्योग के देश में पनपने से लाखों ग़रीब लोगों को काम मिल गया है और उनकी जीविका का प्रबन्ध हो गया है । अब और कुछ नहीं तो यह कहा जाता है कि खादी भंडारों पर लेडी वर्कर्स रखी जाती हैं, खादी बेचने के काम पर रखी जाती हैं, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा करना क्या कोई पाप करना है ? वह तो एक कला की चीज़ है और अगर हमारी मातायें, बहनें आदि खादी बेचती हों तो यह उन्हीं का काम है क्योंकि वह कला से सम्बन्धित हैं । इसमें हर्ज ही क्या है ? मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमारे इस खादी उद्योग के पीछे इस तरह की विरोधी शक्तियां काम कर रही हैं जो इसको सैबोंटेज (तोड़फोड़) करना चाहती हैं अतः उत्पादन मंत्रालय को इस तरह के विरोधी प्रचारों से सावधान और सतर्क रहना चाहिये । मेरी मंत्री महोदय से विनती है कि आप अपने स्थान पर मजबूती के साथ खड़े रहें और इस अम्बर चर्खे के प्रयोग को और खादी उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देते रहें, ताकि इस देश के लाखों गरीबों को खाने को रोटी मिल सके और वे काम पर लगे रहें और मुझे पूर्ण आशा है कि कर्वे कमेटी और

[श्री बलवन्त सिंह मेहता]

प्लानिंग कमीशन (योजना आयोग) ने जो भी इसके लिये टार्गेट (लक्ष्य) निर्धारित किया है उसको पूरा करने के लिये प्रयत्नशील रहेंगे, और इन विरोधी प्रचारों की कोई पर्वाह नहीं करेंगे ।

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कुष्टगी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रोडक्शन मिनिस्ट्री (उत्पादन मंत्रालय) को कायम करते वक्त इससे बहुत सी उम्मीदें बांधी गई थीं और जब यह मिनिस्ट्री क़ायम हुई थी तो यह समझा गया था कि देश में इंडस्ट्रीज की तरक्की होगी और जितनी भी नेशनल अंडरटेकिंग्स (राष्ट्रीय उपक्रम) हैं उनको बिलकुल पूरे तरीके से कामयाब बनाने के लिये ही इस मिनिस्ट्री का आगाज (प्रारम्भ) हो रहा है और अगर पिछले तीन-चार साल की रिपोर्टस को देखें और उनके नफे या नुक़सान को तराजू पर रख कर तोलें तो हम पर यह चीज साफ जाहिर हो जायगी कि वह तमाम हमारी उम्मीदें मिट्टी में मिल रही हैं और हमने जो इस मिनिस्ट्री से उम्मीद बांधी थी कि वह कमर्शियल अंडरटेकिंग्स को सेल्फ सफ़िशियेंसी (आत्म निर्भरता) तक पहुंचा देंगी और यहां की इंडस्ट्रीज साउंड फुटिंग (पक्की नींव) पर कामयाबी के साथ चलनी शुरू हो जायेंगी, वह हमारी उम्मीद पूरी होती नजर नहीं आ रही है ।

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY *in the Chair*]

एक बीमारी और हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार में मालूम होती है और वह है पोर्टफोलियोज की तक़सीम को लेकर आपस में झगड़ा करना और इस झगड़े के कारण हमको कनफ्यूजन (भ्रान्ति) हो जाता है और हम देखते हैं कि जो ब्रांच मिनिस्ट्री में जिस जगह होती है अगले साल वह ब्रांच दूसरी तरफ़ तबदील हो जाती है, और यह जो मिनिस्ट्री में बास्वार तबदीलियां होती रहती हैं और मैनेजिंग एजेंसी की जो तबदीलियां होती हैं, उनके कारण कितनी खराबियां इंडस्ट्रीज में आ जाती हैं, यह उनकी रिपोर्ट पढ़ने से मालूम हो जायगा ।

खैर, मैं अब अपने विषय पर आता हूं । पहली चीज तो यह है कि अगर हमको सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी के स्लोगन (समाजवादी समाज के ढंग का नारा) को ठीक तरीके से कामयाब बनाना है तो हमको यह देखना होगा कि हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज कमर्शियल बेसिस (वाणिज्यिक आधार) पर चल रही हैं कि नहीं, यह आदर्श हमारे मुल्क के सामने रहना चाहिये । इस तरह से उनका डिसेंट्रलाइज़ेशन (विकेन्द्रीकरण) किया जाय कि मुल्क में जितना मैटीरियल पैदा होता है वह हम अपने काम धंधों में इस्तेमाल कर सकें और मुल्क में बड़ी-बड़ी या छोटी-छोटी कोआपरेटिव बेसिस पर इंडस्ट्रीज कायम करें और इस प्रोडक्शन मिनिस्ट्री को इस तरह पर काम करना होगा अगर वह चाहती है कि जो उम्मीदें लोगों ने उससे लगा रखी हैं वे पूरी हों ।

अब मैं कुछ शब्द यह जो हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री खादी की है, उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि शायद साल भर से यह हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री और खादी की ब्रांच इस मिनिस्ट्री के अंडर (अन्तर्गत) आई है और मैं मानता हूं कि इस उद्योग को केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से बहुत कुछ मदद मिल रही है, लेकिन यह केवल स्पूनफीडिंग मात्र है और यह इंडस्ट्री आज भी अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो कर नहीं चल सकती है और इस उद्योग को बड़ी बड़ी जो स्पिनिंग मिल्स् (कताई मिलें) हैं उनके ऊपर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है । इसके अतिरिक्त हम यह भी देखते हैं कि एक शहर में तो दस-दस और बारह बारह मिलें कायम हैं जब कि दूसरी जगह पर एक भी मिल नहीं है और इसकी ओर मंत्रालय का ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

इसके अलावा कौटन ग्रोइंग डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स (कपास उगाने वाले जिलों) में हमें यह देखना होगा कि यार्न (सूत) का वितरण माकूल तरीके पर कराया जाय और सरकार को हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री को यह यार्न कुछ कम क़ीमत पर दिलाना होगा और जब तक इस तौर पर सक्रिय रूप से हम इस हैंडलूम और खादी उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देंगे तब तक यह देश में पनप नहीं सकेगा और यह महज एक फिलासफी (विचारधारा) बन कर रह जायगा और सिर्फ कागज पर ही यह लिखा रह जायगा कि सरकार इसको प्रोत्साहन देना चाहती है और मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक सरकार इस खादी और हैंडलूम को अमली तौर पर हर तरह से इमदाद और प्रोटेक्शन (संरक्षण) नहीं देगी, तब तक हम जो एम्पलायमेंट पोटेंशियल (रोजगार की संभाविता) है, उसको पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे ।

इसके अलावा मेरा एक सुझाव यह भी है कि स्टेट अंडरटेकिंग्स में जो मैल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (कुशासन) है और जिसकी कि वजह से सरकार को भारी हानि उठानी पड़ रही है उसकी तरफ़

भी सरकार ध्यान दे और उसको दूर करने का उपाय करे। एक जिले में एक एम्पोरियम कायम करने से या स्टेट के हेडक्वार्टर्स में एक-एक एम्पोरियम कायम करने से हम मार्केटिंग की फैसिलिटीज़ (सुविधायें) नहीं दे सकते। आपको अभी से एक ओथ (शपथ) लेनी पड़ेगी कि इस घरेलू सनत को मार्केट में लाना है। इसके लिये आपको कोई पैटर्न (नमूना) रिजर्व (सुरक्षित) कर देना चाहिये। मैं आज भी वही बात फिर दोहराता हूं जो कि मैं ने इस हाउस में दो साल पहले पेश की थी और देश के बड़े-बड़े नेताओं ने भी, जैसे राजगोपालाचार्य जी ने, एक फार्मूला (सूत्र) पेश किया था कि जब तक साड़ियों और धोतियों को इस हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री के लिये रिजर्व नहीं किया जायगा उस वक्त तक कोई उम्मीद हम नहीं कर सकते कि खादी और हैंडलूम की उन्नति हो सकेगी। मुझे बहुत अफसोस मालूम होता है कि ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के जमाने में हमारी खादी की हालत बहुत अच्छी थी। उसके साथ-साथ जो उस के तत्व का प्रचार करने वाली हैंडलूम इन्डस्ट्रीज की शाखायें थीं वह भी उस समय कम से कम जीवित रहने लायक कमा लेती थीं, लेकिन आज वह बड़ी बुरी हालत में हैं। आज उनका कम्पिटीशन मिलों से हो रहा है, इसको मैं साबित करना चाहता हूं। मैं किसी भी तरह से मिलों के खिलाफ नहीं हूं, बड़ी-बड़ी मिल्स को भी आप रहने की इजाजत दे सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर आप कुछ पैटर्न ही हैंडलूम के लिये रिजर्व कर दें, साड़ी, धोती नहीं, तो कम से कम तौलिया या रोजमर्रा इस्तेमाल की गवर्नमेंट की चीजें ही उन के लिये रहने दें तो भी काम चल सकता है। लेकिन आज गवर्नमेंट के कामों के लिये भी हैंडलूम और खादी नहीं खरीदी जा रही है। मिलिटरी के इस्तेमाल की चीजें भी नहीं खरीदी जा रही हैं। अगर हम अपने मुल्क की भलाई के लिये, इस इन्डस्ट्री की भलाई के लिये इतना सामान भी नहीं खरीद सकेंगे, तो हम कैसे यह उम्मीद कर सकते ह कि यह इन्डस्ट्री बहुत दिनों तक जिन्दा रह सकेगी? लिहाजा मैं मंत्री महोदय से साफ तौर से यह निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूं कि इस इन्डस्ट्री को बचाने के लिये काफी कोशिश की जानी चाहिये।

दूसरा डिफेक्ट (त्रुटी) मुझ को यह मालूम होता है, हालांकि मैं गवर्नमेंट को बधाई देना चाहता हूं हैंडलूम वीवर्स की कोआपरेटिव ऐसोसिएशन बनाने के लिये .....

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Member. But I would like to point out that the Handloom Board is under the charge of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. I think some of these points may better be raised during the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Shri K. K. Basu: With necessary amendments.

Mr. Chairman: In view of what the Minister has stated, I think the hon. Member may continue his speech on other points, leaving over the point in regard to the handloom industry which may be urged when the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry are taken up.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : Yes. इसके बाद में सिंदरी फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। आप बड़ी-बड़ी मिलें इस तरह की कायम कर के मुल्क के एक ही तरफ बहुत सा उत्पादन चाहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि हर एक स्टेट में छोटे-छोटे कारखाने स्थापित किये जायें क्योंकि इस से सारे मुल्क में फर्टिलाइजर का तकसीम करना आसान हो जायेगा। जहां तक हैंडीक्रैफ्ट्स (दस्तकारी) और खादी का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूं कि खादी आप की मिनिस्ट्री के दायरे में आती है, उस में खादी के लिये जो ग्रान्ट्स (अनुदान) दी जाती हैं, उनकी भी तहकीकात की जाय कि कहां तक यह रकमें खादी के डेवेलपमेंट (विकास) के लिये इस्तेमाल की जाती हैं। इस के लिये जो ग्रान्ट्स दी जाती हैं उनके इस्तेमाल के बारे में भी काफी शिकायतें आती हैं। उन की जांच करके सही तरीके से इस घरेलू सनत को बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये।

दूसरे हैंडिक्रेफ्ट्स बोर्ड के बारे में भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि स्टेट्स में और कम्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट एरियाज़ (सामुदायिक परियोजना केन्द्रों) में बड़ी बड़ी स्कीम्स इन्ट्रोड्यूस (आरम्भ) हो चुकी हैं। वहां पर भी ग्रान्ट्स दी जाती हैं, लेकिन असली तौर पर, मैं इतना ही बता दूं, खास कर मैं अपने जिले के बारे में कहता हूं, कि कम्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट एरियाज में गवर्नमेंट की तरह जो हैंडिक्रेफ्ट्स बोर्ड चल रहे हैं वहां मैं ने खुद देखा है कि कोई खास काम नहीं चल रहा है। ज्यादातर छोटे छोटे काम करने वाली बहनों को तन्ख्वाह वगैरह दी जा रही है। इस

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

अलावा किसी तरह की ट्रेनिंग (प्रशिक्षण) का या प्लेनिंग (आयोजन) का काम वहां नहीं चल रहा है ।

इसी तरह से मैं समझता हूं कि इस मिनिस्ट्री की तहत में जो कारखाने बहुत से जिलों में चल रहे हैं उन के काम की भी सही तौर पर जांच होनी चाहिये । इस मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट को देखने से हमें कोई पता नहीं चलता कि जो कारखाने उस के जरिये चलाये जा रहे हैं उन के अन्दर फायदा कितना है और नुकसान कितना । हर एक इंडिविजुअल इन्डस्ट्री (अलग अलग उद्योग) के फायदे और नुकसान का चार्ट बनाया जाना चाहिये और उस को हम की डिटेल (ब्योरे) में बताना चाहिये ।

Shri N. Rachiah (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Production Ministry. It gives me very great pleasure to congratulate the Ministry on the efficient, able and successful manner in which it has carried on its activities during the past four years.

This is a Ministry which should play a very important role in our socialistic pattern of society. The success of the socialistic pattern of society depends very much on the success of this Ministry. And I am glad to find that this Ministry has been trying its best to see that that ideal or objective is realised in this democracy of ours.

In the introductory chapter of the Ministry's report, it is stated:

> "The organisational structure of the Ministry of Production underwent an important change during the year. From the 15th June, 1955, with the setting up of a new Ministry for Iron and Steel, the administrative control of the Rourkela and Bhillai steel projects, and Nahan Foundry was transferred to that Ministry. The administrative control of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board, All India Handicrafts Board and Central Silk Board were simultaneously transferred to the Production Ministry."

I would like to know why the iron and steel projects should have been transferred from the control of this Ministry to that of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. After all, the Production Ministry is a growing Ministry. There are alreday many important factories which are manned by the different Ministries of our Government. It is high time that as many of the important industries as possible, which are being manned by Government for some time past should be under the control of this Ministry, for it is very important that this Ministry should have the control of all the national undertakings, in the best interests of the country. I therefore feel that the control of the iron and steel projects should have continued to remain with the Production Ministry.

I now come to the national undertakings under the control of this Ministry, of which the Sindri Fertiliser Factory is a very important one. Fertiliser plays a very important role in the development and scientific improvement of agriculture which is the main industry in our country. I am glad to find that this factory has been working very satisfactorily. We find in the Ministry's report:

> "The production of ammonium sulphate continued to increase during the year 1955. It rose from 2,75,529 tons in 1954 to 3,21,364 tons in 1955, thus exceeding the target of 3,20,000 tons set for the year."

There is a definite increase in the production of fertilisers. This Ministry has taken a lot of pains to see that this production is kept going on in a very good way.

2 P.M.

With regard to the production of coke also, the coke oven plant which went into production in September 1954 has been working at a rated capacity of 600 tons per day. This has enabled Sindri to become self-sufficient in coke. Therefore, the Sindri factory has shown definite progress, for which the Ministry deserves all congratulations.

As regards the Hindusthan Cables Limited, though it has been working well, the progress made is at a slow rate. It should be expedited. Then there is the Hindusthan Machine Tools factory. It is one of the important factories that would add to the progress of our democracy. It has been established in Bangalore. I know that it has been working very well and that has been appreciated by distinguished foreign visitors like the Prime Minister of USSR, Marshal Bulganin, and his colleague, Mr. Khrushchev.

Now, I come to the coal industry. It is a very important industry concerned with promoting our trade and industries. The Ministry has been taking a lot of pains

in increasing the production of coal. Production is showing a definite increase.

Now, I would like to deal with village industries, particularly the silk industry and the leather industry. As regards the silk industry, I come from that part of the country where is grown 60 to 70 per cent of the silk produced in the country. The silk industry is a very important industry in my constituency. This being a cottage industry, a poor man's industry, has not been given full encouragement for the past eight years, after the end of the war. During the war, this industry enjoyed a boom and was in a very prosperous condition. As such, thousands and lakhs of people took to this industry. Now, due to flexibility of the rate, due to unstable prices, this industry is facing a crisis and setback. This being so, this industry should be given more attention and care by this Ministry. I would urge upon the Ministry to see that a Research Institute is established in Mysore State to develop this industry. Also grants and subsidies should be given to this industry. This industry should be developed as it has developed in Japan. I also happened to work as one of the Members of the Central Silk Board for about one year. I have gone through the literature produced in Japan with regard to the silk or sericulture industry. Though Japan is a small country, the sericulture industry is a very important industry there, and it is one of the main sources of income to the country's exchequer. As such, by giving encouragement and also proper protection to this industry, not only will the industry be prosperous but the exchequer would gain more revenue by way of foreign exchange. Our silk is the best silk in the world. I would, therefore, urge upon the Ministry to bestow more and more attention on this industry; otherwise, I am sure that that part of the country where a large quantity of silk is grown, that is, Mysore State, will be in a chaotic condition.

Many representations have been made and memoranda submitted and resolutions passed by the silk growing interests from Mysore. To some extent, already protection has been given by the Central Government. But I am sure the State Government is not in a position to give any encouragement because it is already having deficit budgets. As such, the silk industry should be treated as a Central subject and more financial assistance, particularly subsidies and grants, should be given.

The leather industry is a village industry. As you are aware, it is a very important industry in the economic life of the country because a big quantity of hides and skins is exported to foreign countries. This industry and the leather workers have been neglected for hundreds and thousands of years, with the result that capitalists, particularly, non-Hindus, have exploited, and have been exploiting them. For instance, in Punjab this industry was facing a crisis. The State Government appointed a technical person to inquire into it. He made a good report. He has said that the Government should organise co-operative societies to encourage this industry; otherwise, those people will not only be unemployed but the industry also will face a setback.

Millions and millions of people are working in this industry. With the growth of livestock population, the production of hides and skins is bound to be on a larger scale. The people who have taken to this industry for their living will certainly suffer unless Government help them. I therefore urge upon Government to formulate a definite policy and a definite scheme to foster and promote this industry. According to the Report on Cottage Industries supplied by the Ministry—I am referring to page 34—the programme for the development of the industry falls into four categories, namely flaying centres, training-*cum*-production centres, village model tanneries and village demonstration parties. Some grants and loans have also been given. But this sort of assistance given at random is not in the best interest of the industry. I am told that the loans that have already been given by the Central Government to the State Governments have not been properly utilised. For instance, some of the States like Ajmer, Bhopal, Bihar, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Punjab and Vindhya Pradesh have been given a total financial assistance in the form of grant of Rs. 44,30,585 and of loan Rs. 4,51,880. These are very small amounts given to this industry.

Moreover, the very fact that all the State Governments have not been given grants or loans for the development of this industry shows that either the Central Government are not interested in promoting this industry or that the State Governments are not interested in asking for help for the promotion of this industry. Very few State Governments

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have been given this assistance, while others have been completely left out. Some of the State Governments like the Mysore Government do not seem to be mindful about promoting this industry For instance, in Mysore, there are so many tanneries which are big concerns and they are only private companies and the conditions of the workers in the leather industry is so aweful and pathetic that these workers have been fully exploited for the benefit of a few individuals and not for the benefit of the State. I am sorry to note that the Mysore Government has not been given any sort of help with regard to this leather industry—particularly the village industry. I hope the Ministry will take immediate steps, to see that a definite policy and scheme for the promotion of this industry in Mysore State is followed.

I was the President of some society in the leather industry. In that industry the people are not getting even the bare subsistence because the cost of the materials is very high and they cannot get any market for their products with the result that those who are connected with this industry are kept in a very precarious condition. According to the objective of our Government, this industry should be given more importance and more protection. When every other cottage industry is given more particular attention, why not this industry be also given the same attention?

With regard to the Scheduled Castes, they are one-fifth of the population of this country. No Ministry has paid particular attention to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. They are backward; they are illiterate and they are very poor people and they live in separate localities in the villages. Even in the case of village industries, they have not been taken care of. If in the cottage or village industries, a specified amount is set apart for them, in each State, they can thereby get some encouragement. The Scheduled Caste people carrying on this industry do not know what is happening in the country and what the Government is doing. Many of the officers do not even visit those localities. There must be a definite programme and scheme to give financial aid to these people wherever they live in numbers. These grants and subsidies have been given to the State Governments; but, not even one per cent is going to the Scheduled Castes directly, though they are 20 to 25 per cent of the population. I request the hon. Minister in charge of this village industry to see that a uniform and universal policy is pursued in all the States. Each State Government is following its own policy and the Central Government feels that its responsibility is over by giving some grants to the State Governments. It should not be so. It is the Central Government's money and it should be spent usefully and beneficially. I, therefore, request the Government to have a uniform and universal policy and scheme with regard to the promotion of village and small-scale industries—particularly the leather industry.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): Madam Chairman, reading this Ministry's report, what strikes me most is the shortfall in expenditure in the village industries. When the discussion on the Supplementary Budget came, I made my observations with regard to the shortfall. As compared with the expenditure incurred for Khadi by the Khadi and Village Industries Board, I notice that although there was a larger demand for Khadi, the expenditure on account of other village industries, was far less. The sanctioned amounts could not be spent. At that time, sufficient reasons were not given by the Ministry in reply to such observations. On this occasion, I hope Government would come forward with sufficient reasons for the failure to spend the sanctioned amount which is very small.

By way of illustration, I shall only quote two instances from this report on cottage industries by the Ministry of Production—1956. With regard to the bee-keeping industry it is said that as against the amount of Rs. 5,09,300 grant and Rs. 5 lakhs loan, the Board have disbursed Rs. 1,25,849 and Rs. 34,000 respectively as grants and loans up to December 1955. This indicates that there is a large shortfall. We do not expect that during the two or three months for which the accounts are not there, the remaining amounts could have been spent.

Coming to another industry, the oil industry, there also, as against an expenditure of Rs. 20,99,000 sanctioned by Government, up to the end of January 1956, the Board have disbursed grants and loans amounting to only Rs. 4,01,179. This shows that there is a sufficient shortfall. In place of Rs. 20 lakhs, they have spent only Rs. 4 lakhs. What is the reason? In the villages, we find that

the village oilmen are nowhere. Their business is going to be altogether eliminated. This is because of the difficulties of the supply of raw material, mustard and also the lack of financial help. I know, in the State of West Bengal, in several districts like the 24 Parganas and Midnapore, there are a large number of village oilmen who still try to eke out an existence by carrying on their traditional profession. But, they do not get the supply of mustard; they do not get the financial help which is necessary and so they cannot pull on well.

Then, I come to certain other matters. There is no integration of the industries that are being looked after by this Ministry with certain other industries which are now under the care of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. There is a sort of arbitrary division. Certain village industries are allotted to one Ministry and there are certain other industries also which exist in the village, cottage industries and others, and they are put under the Commerce and Industry Ministry. There is some difficulty. When one of my hon. friends was talking about the handloom industry, he was not allowed to pursue the subject in view of the fact that it is under the charge of the Industry Ministry. We realise the handloom and khadi cess. That fund is distributed—of course, there is some allocation of money that is realised—but, even then, there is some relation between the two. In this report itself, it is said that the handspun yarn of the Ambar Charkha also may be used by the handloom. So, there is some relation between handloom and khadi. There are no watertight compartments and, therefore, there should be better co-ordination and better integration so far as the different village industries are concerned, so far as the khadi and handloom are also concerned. This aspect has to be borne in mind.

Another thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is the horns goods industry. There are certain handicaps in making goods in this industry. In my district of Midnapore in West Bengal, there are certain co-operative societies. The skilled workers used to work under the middlemen or *mahajans* who derived sufficient profit by exploiting these workers. These workers are in great difficulty. They have formed their own co-operatives and they want help from the Government. The Government demand securities from them, but these people are not in a position to provide securities to the extent demanded by the Government. If Government is really interested in the formation or development of co-operatives, they should help these village artisans by coming forward with the necessary help for these people. These industries can be developed and the exploited workers can be organised through co-operative methods.

Another thing to which I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is the policy of employment in certain large undertakings in the public sector under the control of the Production Ministry. They employ only trained officials and do not care to draw in persons from the industry. In private industries there are certain people who will be willing to come forward and work in the public sector. We are hearing about the cadre of industrial personnel, but up till now we do not see that any concrete programme or any concrete plan has been drawn. We sometimes hear about the relative inefficiency now prevailing in the public sector. But if we employ some of the persons who have been trained in the private sector, who have the experience and are willing to come over to the public sector, certainly the public sector will function better. This aspect of the question must also be considered.

Coming to another specific matter, that is about the oil agreement, I would like to state only this much that in spite of the repeated demands made in this House and elsewhere about the conditions—we think some of the conditions should be revised particularly in view of recent developments—the matter has not been considered very seriously by the Government. In view of the recent developments which have taken place, we urge upon the Government to review the agreements and take steps to see that certain changes are made therein. Last year, Shri Mukherjee referred to this matter and I remember the hon. Minister stated something to this effect, namely, that had the agreement been entered into at that time, then perhaps they would not have agreed to some of the provisions which are there in the agreement. If it is so, then it is all the more necessary that in view of what is taking place all round us, we should reconsider this matter of oil agreement. In connection with this I may say a word about the necessity of laying more stress on the development of synthetic oil in our country, which is also under the charge of this Ministry. The hon. Minister is expected to make

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a statement with regard to our position. Several questions were put in this House but we did not get any details of what is actually being done for the development of this oil. Though in our country exploration is now going on in several parts and survey also is being conducted in large parts of the country, it is a very uncertain thing and we do not know, in spite of the survey and exploration, how much oil we shall be able to get in a very short time. So it is very necessary that we should consider the desirability of laying more stress on the utilisation of synthetic oil in our country.

In conclusion, I would only urge upon the hon. Minister once again to pay more attention to the village industries, and in view of the employment potential and the urgent need of finance and other kinds of help for these industries, he should do a little more than what has been done up till now.

I shall only refer to one other thing before I resume my seat and that is about the agreement with the Associated Electrical Industries. We want to develop some sort of heavy electrical industries. Sometimes in our terms of agreement with such companies we make a provision that they will have to pay a certain amount if they fail to carry out the work to a certain extent within a certain period. From our experience of several other concerns, to which I will not refer for lack of time now, although there was neglect and it was found out later on, the companies concerned were made responsible only to a very limited extent and not to the extent desired. In the case of Associated Electrical Industries, also we are told that they will be responsible to the extent of £ 1,00,000 or so. Why should it be limited like this? Suppose there is a deliberate neglect and we have reasons to believe that they have their *benami* organisations or other sorts of organisations in which they are interested, and they would like to see that the goods imported from other countries are sold here as long as possible, then in order to avoid the delay which arises from various factors, there should be a revision of the agreement so as to lay on them greater responsibility to do their work within as short a time as possible.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The spokesmen of the Communist Party, to which, Madam, you have the honour to belong, rightly emphasised the importance of the Production Ministry, especially in view of the basic and heavy industries which the Second Five Year Plan has envisaged. Naturally the Production Ministry should be the pivot of such activities. Next to Irrigation and Power, I should think that the Production Ministry should engage the very serious and close attention of this hon. House. Having said this, I wish to decry or deprecate a tendency, that is sometimes reflected in this House, primarily directed to pick holes in the working of industries in the public sector and then indulge in generalisation or rather condemnation. The latest manifestation was when the non-official resolution of Shri G. D. Somani was discussed on the floor of this House. I am glad the hon. Member is present in his seat. It was stated that there was a great deal of wastage, that the Government is ill-equipped for the task. Even with regard to Members who are all out for nationalising industries and expanding the public sector, there is a tendency or rather a temptation to fall into the trap which is being laid by hon. Members like Shri Somani and then indulge in denunciation of a wholesale nature. We are wedded to a socialist pattern of society. The public sector has necessarily to expand and the State has to undertake very heavy responsibilities. I would ask the hon. Members to approach this question with sympathy, understanding and a constructive frame of mind.

Shri K. K. Basu has said that the private sector has been able to exceed the target that has been fixed in the First Plan.

Shri K. K. Basu: I said that the short-fall was only twelve per cent.

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to public sector they were able to fulfil only up to sixty per cent or so. I should presume that the figures were gathered by my friend from page 110 of the draft of the Second Plan. In that very same page the reasons have been given as to how there has been a shortfall. We all know that in the First Plan we had intended to build one steel project and it was not possible. We wanted to make a beginning with regard to heavy electrical equipment; we could not. Crores of rupees set apart for such heavy industries could not be spent. I do not think it is fair to condemn the Production Ministry for not spending the entire allotment that has been made in the First Plan.

He also referred to the pattern of management of these industries. Off and on, this question has been raised on the floor of the House during the discussions on Budget and on almost all occasions when any remote subject connected with it is being discussed. The question of management of industrial undertakings and the financial control this House is to exercise has often been talked of. So far, I have not come across any suggestion by any hon. Member saying that this pattern is good and you must adopt it. When it comes to departmental management, hon. Members will, say that it is an extension of the Ministry and there is no freedom and flexibility, etc. When it is a corporation, one would be told that there is absolutely no control by this House; it is all despotism or something like that that is going on. That also is condemned. I think that the Ministry has chosen a *via media*—that is, the company form of management. I do not think even now that the Government is wedded to a set pattern. We have to draw from experience. Even in countries like the United Kingdom where industrialisation has developed to a large extent in the State and the private sectors, there is no accepted form of management even now which any other country could copy. So, I feel that we must show some more patience and see how this company form of management would work. Since I had an opportunity to discuss the merits and also the demerits of this company form of management on some other occasion, I do not want to enter that field now.

When this Demand was discussed last year, Members were very much disturbed over the working of the Hindustan Shipyard at Vizag. This year we have got a very encouraging picture and the Ministry can feel legitimately proud of the working of that concern. I noted just a brief reference to the proposal to set up a second shipyard in the Administration Report about which my friend Shri Raghunath Singh, an expert Member on shipping, has spoken and I do not know whether his colleague, Shri Matthen, will also follow suit with his own suggestions of establishing one.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): You are also following their footsteps.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not think that I am an expert. I have not devoted much attention to this aspect of the question. It is an important matter. It is rather unfortunate that this important question has been dismissed by a simple and cryptic statement on page 47 of the draft Second Plan by stating that it is also proposed to take preliminary steps for the construction of a second shipyard. From the Demands made for the Production Ministry it is found that an amount of Rs. 50,000 or so has been set apart for the purpose of training the necessary technical personnel for this task. I am sorry to point out that the Production Ministry has not given this question that attention and seriousness which it deserves. Of course, there may be dearth of technical personnel. Is it that we are managing the iron and steel factories in our country with our own technical personnel? Is it going to be so with our heavy electrical equipment factory? Is there any concern in the public sector, so to say, for which we have not sought technical help and know-how from foreign countries? I do not think that the Government should take shelter behind the fact that there is dearth of technical personnel and postpone the setting up of a second yard.

I would also suggest that it may not be the same type of ships that we are manufacturing at Vizag, for which we have to set up a second shipyard. I would emphasise that there must be diversification of the types of ships that we produce. It need not necessarily be the same tonnage, etc. There can be smaller vessels.

On this occasion, I would like to refer to one report, which, I am told, has been made as early as 1949. It is reported that in 1949 two French experts in marine engineering made, at the invitation of the Government of India, a survey of the various ports in India with a view to assessing the possibilities of development of shipbuilding industry. It appears that during the course of their investigations they visited Cochin and made a detailed preliminary survey and reported that though the possibility of constructing large ships at Cochin was not entirely beyond doubt, the port offered excellent and adequate facilities for the building of smaller craft and small oceangoing vessels. I do not know what attention has been paid to this report.

With regard to Cochin it is not because that it is my constituency that I say this. It has got a traditional reputation for shipbuilding. It is recorded in history that in 1819 Sultan Muhamad Muhamudin sent a party to Malabar with instructions to enquire if there was

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a vessel for sale in Malabar. The party saw in Cochin a ship being completed. There are several other such instances to show that Cochin was an important shipbuilding centre. I would again emphasise the necessity of devoting attention to the setting up of a second shipyard....

Shri K. C. Reddy: At Cochin?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is inevitable; if you ought to set up, it is only to be in Cochin. That is why, if the propositioin is accepted that a second shipyard should be there, I am satisfied. There you can find the necessary skilled labour.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury raised the question of agreements with regard to oil refineries. That was discussed in detail in this House—the nature of the agreements and the policy. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify one statement in this report. If the oil refineries are insisting on their pound of flesh, the Ministry also should insist in its pound of flesh. On page 38, you will find a statement that the production of kerosene was below the stipulated figure for some time owing to certain technical difficulties; this is with regard to the S.V.O.C. I think these so-called technical difficulties are just an eye-wash. I am definite about that because in the production of kerosene they may not be having the same quantum of profit—which they would get in other products. I would like the Production Ministry to be very strict in the enforcement of the terms. In the latter portion of the report you will find a statement that there is still deficiency of kerosene, diesel oils and bitumens in the country. I would like the hon. Minister to go into it.

Then, when we are taking stock of the achievements, I wish to make mention of the Hindusthan Anti-Biotics Limited. There is going to be an expansion to the extent of 60 per cent. 4·8 million mega units was the target for the First Plan period. That target has been exceeded. It is stated in the Administrative Report that the purity, quality etc., of the product of the Penicillin Factory at Pimpri has been established, because it has been sent to foreign countries and tested. But, I would like the Production Ministry to take note of one factor. What is exactly taking place in our own country? Although it is stated that the quality is excellent, even now a preference is shown to imported penicillin, either because there is not the necessary publicity given to the product of our country, or because of some other thing. The fact remains that a preference is shown even now to the imported stuff. Some doctors told me—I do not know how far that is correct. It is up to the hon. Minister to assure the House from reports that he has received—that after a particular period the potency of the locally manufactured penicillin disappears sooner than the imported stuff. If that is correct, I should think that the public should be kept informed of these facts.

Now I wish to just dwell upon certain policy aspects. One thing, which I wish to deal with, is with regard to the dispersal of industries. When we asked the Irrigation and Power Ministry whether a particular project will be at a particular place or not, we were asked: where would the power be utilised? When we ask for industries, we are told, there is no power. So, it is all in a vicious circle. I admit that with regard to certain industries, where economic or technical considerations are to be given paramount consideration, it may not be possible to achieve the objective of regional justice. But, the principle of regional justice should certainly be borne in mind. I consider it to be a very ridiculous situation where the Chief Minister or the Finance Minister of some State lay claims to certain projects saying: "We are almost sure to get it" and counterpart in another state making a similar announcement for the same project. The T. C. Minister said that with regard to the location of the heavy electrical equipment factory they were hopeful of getting it. Simultaneously, or one day before or after that, the Finance Minister of Madras State said: that Madras was almost sure to get it—confusion is thereby created. Of course, we now know where it is going to be located.

What I want to say, in this connection, is that there must be a Master Plan with regard to the industries that you want to take up and the location of these industries must be clearly shown, so that this absurd position may at least be avoided, where the Chief Ministers of different States say that they were almost sure to get this project or that project. It is just like the parties making promises during election times. It is really demoralising that we are driven to this extent.

The National Industrial Corporation has also been formed among other things to enquire into the scope of new

industries, heavy industries and basic industries. It will be better, when we draw up this Master Plan, the Planning Commission and the National Industrial Corporation are taken into confidence by the Production Ministry.

Only one word more and that is with regard to the aspect of cottage industries that has been referred to by Shri N. B. Chowdhury. I was really disappointed to read the report on the working of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board as well as the All India Handicraft Board. With regard to the Central Silk Board I do not know much about the working of that. Last year also I had occasion to refer to this fact. It was then under the Commerce and Industry Ministry. With regard to the iron and steel projects the Production Ministry can legitimately claim that it has established some sort of a nucleus and passed on a good legacy. This village industries sector has now come to the Production Ministry and I think that the Ministry deserves a great deal of sympathy. The working of this All India Khadi and Village Industries Board, I think, has been drowned by this Amber Charkha controversy, so that people have not cared even to know what exactly this Board has done. You will find that it has miserably failed. There is an admission of failure at page 8 of the Report. There it is said :

> "The functions assigned to the Board are thus, comprehensive. The area of its operations extends to the whole country. There was no ready-made organisation or administrative machinery through which it could effectively enter into its tasks."

I am sure that the hon. Minister when he replies will say: "Well, the field of cottage industries comes within the jurisdiction of the State and therefore you cannot blame the Centre." All the same, I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten as to why lakhs of rupees which have been set apart for various industries have not been spent. I do not want to go into figures, but we find that a major portion of the amount has not been spent. Not only that. This Board is only treading upon a limited ground such as bee-keeping, hand-pounding of rice etc. Of course, they require development, but, are there not other spheres on which the Village Industries Board can work ? For example, there is great scope of developing cottage industries like mat industry, grass mats industry etc., in the south—I do not want to mention the State. If we develop those spheres it will be very good. But, the Board has not cared to devote its attention to any of these things.

I should think that the Ministry should devote a great deal more of attention to this aspect of the question and not concentrate on the problem of Amber Charkha alone. Even the Karve Committee has not concentrated its attention on Amber Charkha alone. It has dealt with some other industries also, to which I should think no care has been bestowed.

Mr. Chairman : Shri Mushar. It seems the hon. Member is not here.

An hon. Member : He is here.

Mr. Chairman : Then it seems he is not keen to speak. A large number of hon. Members have sent in their names but three-quarters of them do not seem to be in the House. It is now almost three o'clock. The lunch hour is over and hon. Members should try to be present in the House. Shri Mushar has not spoken at all ; that is why I called him. Now, Shri Dabhi.

Shri Dabhi (Kaira North) : Madam Chairman, on the Demands for Grants relating to the Production Ministry, I shall confine myself to Khadi and Village industries.

At the outset, let me congratulate my friend Shri N. B. Chowdhury for espousing the cause of village industries. I hope henceforward he and his friends would at least put on khadar which is the product of a village industry.

I am very glad that khadi and village industries have been placed under a Minister, who I am sure, has faith in the khadi and village industries, because, without faith we cannot succeed in any cause, especially in a cause against which there are many scoffers and doubling Thomases. I think this Khadi and village industry is one such cause.

The most outstanding problem before the country is giving employment to millions of people who are unemployed and under-employed. We know it is estimated that the end of the Second Five-Year Plan there would be about 15·3 million people unemployed. 5·3 million are already unemployed and 10 million people would be added to that number. So, in all, there would be 15·3 million people unemployed. Apart from that there would be crores of people who will be

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under-employed. So, even if the estimates of the Planning Commission prove true, at the end of the next five-years, we would have given employment only to 60 lakhs of people, and still, there would remain about 72 or 73 lakhs of people to be employed. So, in this context, the newly perfected Amber Charkha assumes an added importance in view of its great potentialities of giving employment to lakhs of people.

We know that it is estimated that 25 lakhs of Amber Charkha would produce about 412·5 million pounds of yarn which would be sufficient to manufacture about 17 million yards of additional cloth which will be required during the Second Plan period to meet our estimated *per capita* consumption of 18·5 yards per annum and could give employment to about 50 lakhs of people. So, we have to look at the potentiality of the Amber Charkha from this point of view.

It is a matter of satisfaction that Government want to give full scope to Amber Charkha. But in my opinion, the programme outlined for the Amber Charkha by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board cannot be properly implemented unless certain conditions are fulfilled. In my opinion, there are three conditions to be fulfilled. The first condition is that Government must find out Rs. 144 crores which will be required from implementing that programme either by an additional tax or by levying an extra excise duty on cloth. I do not understand the idea of some Members who espouse the cause of khadi and Amber Charkha and still oppose any tax or impost on the mill cloth. You cannot have it both ways. If you want to give full scope and if you want to encourage khadi, then you must put some restrictions on the production of mill cloth, and we must levy some tax on the mill cloth so that the price of both will be equalised.

The second condition is that the Government should not give new licences for installing spindles in the textile industry. Not only that. In my opinion, the licences which have already been given should also be cancelled. We know that the Karve Committee had stated that at present sufficient number of licences for spindles have been given and that there would be no difficulty up to the end of 1957. It also recommended that so long as the experiment that is now being carried on in respect of the Amber Charkha is not over, there should be no fresh licences given for increasing the spindleage and other plants for erection in the textile mills. But I understand that licences for erecting two lakhs to four lakhs of spindles have been issued even after the publication of the Karve Committee's report. I want to know why, when the Committee appointed by the Government themselves was against giving new licences for spindles, new licences were given. I do not understand why. I am told that even now, 65 spinning mills are to be erected. If that is true, I do not know where the Amber Charkha would be. Therefore, I want to know exactly from the Government what the position with regard to this matter is. If you want to give encouragement to the Amber Charkha, we must discourage the spinning mills.

My third condition is that when you want to espouse a cause, no responsible Member of the Government should belittle or ridicule that cause. I am sorry to state that at least one Minister of the Union Government is ridiculing khadi. We know that statement, which is known to all of you, of one Minister who has said that he was keeping an Amber Charkha in his room "as a reminder of the impediments to progress".

Shri L. N. Mishra (Darbhanga *cum* Bhagalpur): Who is that Minister?

Shri Dabhi: Not only that. It is not an isolated instance. We know that Shri Vaikuntalal Mehta, an ex-Finance Minister of Bombay, was also a member of the Finance Commission—and he is a man who would not say one strong word against anybody—and yet, do you know what he has written? He is also the Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Board. This is what he has written in the *Harijan* of 26th November, 1955, under the caption "Wrong and Unfair". He says:

> "In an article published in connection with the opening of the Indian Industries Fair, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari has a fling at persons who 'in a country where Ashrams are known to flourish' play Providence, for all time, with a small number of people. For over a year ago, he ridiculed the pretensions of workers in charge of khadi and allied movements as *mathadhipatis* who sought to lay down a law for humbler men to follow."

Even as recently as 24-2-1956, the hon. Minister, again in his speech at the seventh annual celebration of the Foundation Day of the Delhi School of Economics, ridiculed the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board for housing the Khadi and Village Industries Emporium in Bombay, in a building for which Government were paying high rents and also for employing girls as salesmen in that emporium and also for using motors for transport. I do not understand this mentality. I am sorry to mention this. I feel that it does not behove an hon. Minister of a Government which has espoused the cause of khadi and village industries to take such an attitude. I hope he will, in future at least, not do anything that would belittle or ridicule the khadi and village industries even if he does not support this cause.

Lastly, I shall say a few words with regard to the village industries, namely, hand-pounding of rice and ghani oil. We know that both these industries were considered to be very important village industries that should need support and encouragement even in the First Five-Year Plan. But still, the Government have not taken any final decision with regard to them. We know that the Karve Committee also has recommended that new sheller or combined sheller-huller mills or single hullers should not be allowed to be set up and no increase in production should be permitted during the Plan period. They recommended that an excise duty at an appropriate rate should be levied on all hullers and shellers or on all combined sheller-huller mills in order to offset the advantage which would accrue to them as a result of the ban on the establishment of new mills. I do not know how long Government is going to take to come to a final decision on this point. It is very necessary that immediate steps should be taken to implement the recommendations of the Karve Committee on this matter.

3 P.M.

In regard to oil pressing, several *ghaniwalas* have come to me and complained that they do not get any loans for purchasing oilseeds. However much we might desire that these people should organise themselves into co-operative societies, it is not always possible to form such societies in the beginning. I would therefore appeal to the hon. Minister to make some arrangements by which loans on security, may be made available to these *ghaniwalas*. With regard to oil industry also, Government should take early steps to implement the recommendations of the Karve Committee. That Committee had recommended imposition of a cess on oil with a view to giving encouragement to village ghanis. This industry is very important not only from the employment point of view but also from health point of view and it is necessary that an early decision should be taken.

Shri Kamath: On a point of order, cannot the Production Ministry produce quorum in the House?

Shri K. C. Reddy: That is not the responsibility of the Ministry.

Mr. Chairman: I presume the hon. the Chair that there is no quorum. It Member wants to draw the attention of is not the responsibility of the Production Minister. The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. I would request the Whips to see that there is quorum, because the House will continue to sit till half-past-six today.

Shri G. D. Somani (Nagaur-Pali): Madam Chairman, I would like to make only a few observations about two or three aspects of the working of the Ministry of Production. My hon. friend Shri Thomas just now referred to the observations that I had an opportunity to make about the working of the State industrial undertakings while moving my non-official resolution the other day. I hope to have another opportunity when the resolution will again come up for discussion and I do not therefore propose to say anything more about the subject of that resolution. I would only make a brief reference to it and assure hon. Members that I was not at all trying to lay any trap, much less condemn the public sector as a whole and I do not think Shri Thomas was doing any service to the cause of the public sector by suggesting that everything was well and nothing need be done to improve the efficiency and administration of the undertakings in the public sector.

Coming to the Ministry of Production I would first like to say a few words about coal. As the House is aware the distribution of coal is regulated by the Ministry of Production while its movement is controlled naturally by the Ministry of Railways. While, of course, co-ordination does take place, through the office of the Coal Commissioner, still there are instances where due to lack of co-ordination between the

[Shri G. D. Somani]

Ministry of Production and the Ministry of Railways certain industries have unnecessarily suffered and have not got their due quota of coal requirements. In this connection I may also refer to the demand of the Bombay textile industry for getting coal for generating steam in the textile mills of Bombay. These mills have been running on fuel oil for a long time simply because the Railway Ministry or the Ministry of Production are unable to allot any coal for Bombay city. We have to pay very heavily in the shape of foreign exchange and also because the cost of fuel oil is proportionately very high compared to the cost of coal and I would, therefore, suggest to the hon. Minister for Production to explore the feasibility of allotment of coal for the necessary requirements of the textile mills of Bombay, so that on the one hand they may be able to make some economy in their cost of production and on the other hand we may be able to save some foreign exchange.

Shri P. C. Bose (Manbhum North): On a point of order, may I point out that the Bombay Textile mills changed from coal to oil long before the Ministry of Production was constituted.

Mr. Chairman: That is not a point of order.

Shri P. C. Bose: A point of information is also a point of order.

Shri G. D. Somani: The change was made long ago, I know, but what I am concerned now is to ensure the supply of coal for the mills.

Then the question of increase of coal production under the Second Five-Year Plan also requires to be planned in a way which will give us the desired increase on the most economical and efficient basis. We find that out of the increased target of production of 23 million tons, 15 million tons have been allocated to the public sector and only an increase of 8 million tons has been allotted to the private sector. In this connection I would only like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the working of the State collieries. I find that a study was made by Mr. Paranjpe who has produced a table of production in the State as well as the private sector collieries. I have no intention at present to give detailed figures covering many years of respective production in the fields of public and private sector, but it appears that the production in the collieries in the public sector has been very much below the production of the private sector collieries. My only object in drawing attention to this fact is that so far as the private sector is concerned, there is every justification for allowing it to expand to its maximum capacity. Perhaps, a demand was also made for giving an assurance that so far as the new expansion plans are concerned, the collieries will not be nationalised so that they could go on expanding or incurring the heavy capital outlay in expanding production. I do not know what the latest position is, whether it would be possible for the hon. Minister to give some sort of an assurance to the private industry. I would only like to draw attention to the desirability of allowing the private sector collieries to increase the production to the maximum possible extent in order to ensure economy and efficiency in the production of coal.

Then, I would like to refer to the question of establishment of State industrial undertakings on a regional basis. I would particularly like to refer to the establishment of the fertiliser factories. In this connection, I would invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the policy laid down in the Draft outline of the Second Five-Year Plan. It is said:

> "There is another type of disparities which should be mentioned in this context, namely, disparities in levels of development as between different regions in the country. In a comprehensive plan of development, the special needs of the less developed areas have to be kept in view, so that the entire pattern of investment is adapted to the securing of balanced regional development in the country. This question has been recently considered by the National Development Council and it has been agreed in principle that within the resources available for development every effort should be made to provide for balanced development in different parts of the country. This problem has to be approached in a variety of ways. In the first place, the National Development Council has recommended programmes for setting up decentralised industrial production. Secondly, in the location of new enterprises,

whether public or private, consideration should be given to the need for developing a balanced economy for different parts of the country."....And so on.

It is in the context of this declared policy decision of the National Development Council, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the decision that has recently been taken to locate three fertiliser factories in three different part of the country. The case of Rajasthan has been ignored.

I have no quarrel so far as the other sites are concerned. Naturally, the decision has been taken on that proper consideration of their merits. I am therefore not complaining. I would like to specially refer to the Nangal project. In that connection, I think the hon. Minister is aware of a certain very qualified technical opinion which has doubted the very soundness of the Nangal project itself. So far as that aspect of the matter is concerned, it is not for me; but I would invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the warning that has been given by one of the most qualified and highly efficient technician of this country that this whole project requires to be reconsidered. Even leaving aside this question of the project as a whole, I think I have some justification for suggesting to the hon. Minister, that so far as the location of the factory in Rajasthan is concerned, it can very profitably and beneficially be linked with the location of another factory for the production of ammonium sulphate in Rajasthan. The hon. Minister must be aware that the factory at Nangal will produce ammonium nitrate. This is what the technical opinion says about ammonium nitrate:

> "Ammonium nitrate possesses certain properties which militate against its direct use. It absorbs moisture with air leading to losses and severe caking troubles especially in the damp weather. It is liable to decompose, sometimes explosively especially when subjected to high temperature and this characteristic makes it essential to exercise great care in storage. Ammonium nitrate, therefore, is not suitable for use as a fertilizer without admixture with some other material which facilitates its storage, handling and application to the soil."

My point, as the hon. Minister must realise is that the idea of the Agriculture Ministry is, at present, to go in for the production of urea and double salts. Here is a proposal which will enable the mixture of ammonium nitrate with ammonium sulphate produced in Rajasthan. This combination will produce the necessary double salt which will be in every way suitable and economical for our country. Another point in this connection is that, even from the point of view of the likely increase in consumption, the Government of India will be fully justified in expanding the capaciy of the fertiliser factories to a little more extent to enable the Rajasthan factory to be established. There are obvious reasons for this. The price at which Sindri fertiliser is being sold is now Rs. 270 per ton. I think there is a great room for reduction as the hon. Minister himself will admit. As the prices decline, the cultivators will be able to secure this vital necessity at a much lower price and that itself would generate a great demand. Over and above that, the various irrigation projects and other projects that are coming into production and that are putting a lot of additional land under cultivation, will naturally require a lot of more fertilisers. I therefore do not see any fear of any overproduction of this material. I appeal with all the earnestness at my command that in conformity with the principle and policy laid down in the Second Five-Year Plan and the decision of the National Development Council, the decision of the Government of India to shelve the location of this factory for the entire Second Five-Year Plan period requires to be fully reconsidered.

One word about salt and I shall finish. The production of salt has been increasing. But, so far as the production of salt in the Sambhar area is concerned, the Ministry, I am sorry to say, has not given the attention that it deserves. The Sambhar salt is the best salt in the country. Although there is surplus of salt in other areas, the demand for Sambhar salt is very large. There is no reason why the production of salt in the Sambhar area should be dependent exclusively on rainfall. There are schemes whereby the production of salt in that region can be increased. I would suggest to the Ministry of Production to have some plant of development of salt production in that area which will be beneficial to the general interests. Sambhar salt is the cheapest and the best. Even from the distribution point of view, it is very ideally situated. The Estimates Committee, I believe, had suggested the establishment of some

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joint stock enterprise for the regulation of salt production on Government account. I feel that some sort of a scheme should be evolved to put the working of the salt areas under the Government on a commercial basis. So far as this particular area is concerned, I hope it will be possible for the Ministry of Production to undertake schemes for its proper exploitation and expansion.

Mr. Chairman: The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Production which have been indicated by the Members to be moved:

Demand No.	*No. of Cut Motions*
87	385, 775, 986, 987, 1,027, 1,028
88	386 to 388, 988 to 990
89	991 to 1,003
90	1,006
138	1,007 to 1,014

Reduction in cost of fertilizers

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for nationalisation of gold-mines and collieries

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of Government commercial undertakings

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Formation of an Industrial cadre for appointments in Industrial undertakings

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Establishment of a co-operative spinning mill in the cotton growing districts of the country

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mal-administration in State undertakings resulting in loss to the exchequer

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Revival of salt duty

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'salt' be reduced to Re. 1."

Exemption from Salt Cess

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Salt' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Examination of the case of unlicensed salt manufacturers

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Salt' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Functioning of the Salt Department

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Salt' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to develop Salt and Chemical Industry on proper lines

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Salt' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Distribution system of Salt and consequent effect on the industry

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Salt' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of the National Instrument Factory with special reference to the condition of workers and other employees.

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Organisation under the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Proposed transfer of a branch of Coal Commission and consequent effect on the employees

Shri K. K. Basu : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Other Organisation under the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Distribution system of coal

Shri K. K. Basu : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Other Organisation under the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to confirm large number of staff working for many years and apprehension of declaring some of them surplus

Shri K. K. Basu : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Other Organisation under the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of Handicrafts Board and its failure to give relief to the Handicraft artisan

Shri K. K. Basu : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of Cottage Industries Board with special reference to providing inadequate relief to village artisans and workers

Shri K. K. Basu : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of Silk Board with special reference to the supply of cheap yarn and marketing of the produce

Shri K. K. Basu : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to protect silk industry in Berhampur District of West Bengal

Shri K. K. Basu : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy and manner of giving subsidy

Shri K. K. Basu : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to establish Tassar Silk Industry in Singhbhum District in Bihar

Shri Deogam : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to encourage Ghani Oil Industry in Villages

Shri Deogam : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to encourage wood-craft in areas rich in forest

Shri Deogam : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to popularise various cottage industries among the tribals

Shri Deogam : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of the Government Collieries and the condition of workers

Shri K. K. Basu : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Government Collieries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to set up Synthetic Oil Factory

Shri K. K. Basu : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Setting up of Heavy Electrical Equipment Factory and the agreement thereof

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Hindustan Cable Factory

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Hindustan Insecticide Factory

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Hindustan Antibiotics Factory

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Setting up of second D. D. T. Factory and the second Fertiliser-Factory

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Delay in bringing into full operation the machine tool industry with special reference to the work of foreign experts

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Delay in reorganising the National Instrument Factory

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Chairman: All these cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara): The Production Ministry is responsible not only for expanding the public sector but also for the small-scale and cottage industries, which have to play a vital and balancing role in our economy. But, more than these two, I believe the responsibility of the production Ministry lies in developing and organising our coal industry, because there can be no industrialisation and there can be no significant development of transport facilities unless the coal industry is properly organised. I find that we seem to be working in a very curious manner. We have decided to develop in our country an Iron and Steel industry which will be the most modern and the most highly rationalised in the world. And at the same time we hope that we shall be able to build up such a rationalised sector of industrial economy on the basis of an ill-organised coal industry which exists today in near-primitive conditions. I must frankly say that I was disappointed by reading the section on coal in the Report that has been circulated by the Ministry of Production. I believe that there is a kind of smug satisfaction. To come forward and say that the various recommendations made by the Estimates Committee have been accepted by the Ministry except the one about the setting up of a Coal Commission is to misread the very recommendations of the Estimates Committee, because fundamentally the Estimates Committee's Report is concerned with the problem of organisation. How is the coal industry to be organised? That is of fundamental importance not only in our country but in most other countries that have been trying to tackle this problem of coal.

In India we find that even though the future of the coal industry has been discused and reviewed over and over again since 1920, we do not seem to have succeeded in evolving any kind of a clear and a firm policy. As early as 1920 the Reid Commission had reported upon the coal industry. The Indian Coal Mining Committee pursued the matter in 1937, the Coal Fields Committee in 1946, the Coal Conservation Committee in 1950 and just now a new committee has been appointed which is considering the problem of amalgamating some of the small and uneconomic units. I am glad to find that a committee has been appointed to go into the question of the small and uneconomic units. Perhaps it may be able to come forward with workable suggestions for amalgamating the small units. But is that really the heart of the problem?

In England when this question was taken up, it was the Reid Commission which was called upon to enquire thoroughly into the chaotic conditions of the coal industry in that country, and the

Commission came to the conclusion that it was impossible to rationalise the coal industry mine-wise, it has got to be done field-wise. Either the entire coal field is taken together, or you fail to bring about any kind of order in the industry. And it was because of that decision that the British Parliament decided to nationalise the coal industry.

Then again, in England between 1950 and 1955 it has been decided that fresh investments in the coal industry will be to the extent of 2½ times the total capital invested in that industry when it was nationalised. Now, why has this to be done? Because, coal being the basic industry on which the entire superstructure of industrial development has to be built up has to be really rationalised.

Why are we thinking in terms of the most modern and the most rationalised steel plants in the country? We are going to invest something like Rs. 450 crores, and we shall be providing employment in the steel plants only for 30 to 40 thousand people. Why are we deliberately organising our steel production on lines where the employment possibilities will be adversely affected; because we believe that steel is of such a fundamental importance that if cheap steel can be made available for industrial development employment will increase far more in the fabricating sector, but if the cost of steel production goes up, then the superstructure will be adversely affected. Now, what is good for steel is equally good, perhaps more relevant for the coal industry, and I do not understand how we can permit the coal industry to remain in the condition in which it is today.

Then again, we have to realise that while our iron ore resources are great, are stupendous, our coal resources are limited, and unlike other countries, we have very few alternative sources of power. In the United States of America we find that since 1916 the production of coal has been stagnating. During 1916-1920 the production was 534 million tons, during 1946-1949 it was 544 million tons. It means that the percentage of total U.S. energy consumption supplied by coal fell from 69 per cent to 39 per cent, while petroleum and natural gas filled up the gap that was created. We have so far not been able to discover sufficient petroleum in our country. We are wholly dependant upon imports, and I do not think we have any significant sources of natural gas with us. I am aware that we are developing our electricity and we hope to develop atomic energy also within the coming future. But in the meantime the only source of energy that we have is coal, and our coal resources are neither very adequate nor of the requisite quality. Under the circumstances, we have got to be very very careful about conserving the limited resources that we have.

Some efforts are being made to conserve Coaking coal, but there again almost all those various committees and commissions that have enquired into it have come to the conclusion that unless at least coaking coal is nationalised, the requisite kind of conservation of protection will not be forthcoming. Very often, they have come to that conclusion, but they say there are various difficulties, this and that, therefore we can, for the time being, satisfy ourselves with adequate regulation. Committee after committee has been suggesting regulation, and it is interesting to find that this is the one industry where the industry itself comes forward and makes a demand for control. Normally you know that controls are resisted by the industrialists concerned, but the Indian Colliery Owners' Association had circulated this note some time back when this House was concerned about the dismantling of controls, which said that control should continue in the coal industry. The reason is that controls in the coal industry really have not worked. They have not worked in the interests either of the industry or of the labour or of the consumers. The controls generally have worked in favour of the coal mine owners. And that is why this entire machinery of regulation, I am afraid, is inadequate, has failed not only in this country but that is the experience of other countries also. Even in a country like the United States of America where there is a kind of instinctive aversion to socialisation, experts have come to the conclusion that regulation is not likely to succeed because the policing becomes very, very difficult. From that point of view, in India there is a very urgent case for State ownership, State control. If there is no State ownership immediately at least a kind of organisational structure that has been suggested by the Estimates Committee has got to be taken up forthwith. Because, it is not enough to think in terms merely of organised production. Because the quality of coal in our country is rather poor, we have got to bring together to a common focus

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

the problems of production, the problems of processing and the problems of utilisation. Unless production, processing and utilisation are all brought together to a common focus, we shall not be able to get the maximum out of our rather inadequate coal resources.

Then again, whenever we sort or develop our technology, we have got to keep in view the kind of coal resources that we have. With the resources that we have can we think in terms of developing machines or utilising machines or furnaces which would want to utilise coal in lump, or shall we have to use coal which is of a low quality, which will have to be sometimes used in small doses, or even in fragmented form or powdered form? That aspect becomes important, because we have got to wash our coal. The kind of coal that we have can perhaps be utilised only through washing, and the technical problems in washing will compel us to move towards the use of different kinds of machines than the ones that are generally used in other countries where the coal resources are of a better quality. If we go in for this kind of washing of coal and the utilisation of lower quality coal there is bound to be a lot of by-products which have got to be utilised. I do not know why the Production Ministry is not thinking in terms of synthetic oil.

The synthetic oil project was there. It had been shelved for the time being. But I would say that the synthetic oil project also is intimately bound up with, and is a part of a well-thought-out and a well-integrated coal policy, for if we are going to utilise fully, adequately and intelligently the kind of coal resources that we have, then it will be necessary to have a synthetic oil plant also for completing the picture. These are a few of the major problems which need to be gone into.

We are told that the private sector will be permitted to produce the amount of coal that it is producing so far, and perhaps a portion of the expanded coal production which has been reserved for the public sector may also be given to the private sector. But what does the Estimates Committee say about it. At page 3, para 7 of their report, they say:

> "It is generally known that little fresh capital has flowed into the coal industry during the last few years. There has been very little progress towards mechanisation and technically the industry is still under-developed."

Can we permit a key industry like the coal industry to remain under-developed? The essence of developing an under-developed economy is first to take the key industries out of a stage of under-development, and put them in a state of total, complete and effective development. For that, a large amount of capital is needed. Are the private owners, or is the private sector, in a position today to find the resources? Will they go about doing it? Will they do it in the manner in which it has to be done? Is a kind of a field-wise development conceivable, if this responsibility is thrown upon the shoulders of private enterprise?

These are major questions of policies, that need to be answered.

Then again, we find that almost in every country, a very important problem is the problem of labour. In England, even after nationalisation, many difficulties have arisen in the development of the coal industry because of shortage of labour or the inability to evoke from labour the requisite co-operation. Here is before me a very valuable study, which has been recently made called *Beyond Nationalisation—The Labour Problems of British Coal.* And this has been engaging the attention of the British coal industry and the British trade union movement.

Here also, the problem of labour has been neglected so far. And we cannot rationalise the coal industry unless we look thoroughly into the question of labour. As the Estimates Committee have pointed out, private enterprise so far has been completely indifferent to the problem of labour. If we go through the various recommendations that have been made by committees and commissions in the past, we find that that has been the gravamen of charge against the private colliery owners.

Therefore from every point of view, if we are to embark upon a process of industrialisation and rapid development of our transport facilities, if we are thinking in terms of building up a powerful, modern and highly rationalised iron and steel industry, it is absolutely necessary to overcome or get over this desideratum, namely the desideratum that is created by a fairly disorganised coal industry.

And I find that the Production Ministry neither in its report nor in its pronouncements has been able to give us any kind of a satisfactory picture. I hope the Production Minister will take advantage of this discussion to tell us what the picture of the coal industry is going to be, and how he hopes to fit it in with the general pattern of economic development that we have outlined in the Second Fiver-Year Plan.

Shri Matthen (Thiruvellah): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry, and I do so with pleasure. The all-round progress in the capacity as well as the production of the various industries under this Ministry is a matter not only for gratification but for congratulation.

I am particularly interested in the Neiveli project. The south has been a neglected area all along, and this project is a potentially capable of tremendous industrial development. I hope the Minister will appreciate it, and I believe he has appreciated it already.

I am also happy in regard to the progress made in the matter of the establishing of three more fertiliser factories, and also the fact that the Hindusthan Shipyard, about which I had to say some unpleasant things on more than one occasion, has practically come out of the preliminary hurdles.

My main object in speaking today is to stress the point which my hon. friend Shri A. M. Thomas has already made. I am not asking, however, for a shipbuilding yard in Cochin or in any other place in particular, but I am only asking for another shipbuilding yard.

Nature and history have given us a status and a position to make us one of the leading maritime nations of the world. But unfortunately we have not appreciated it sufficiently. Situated almost at the centre of the world, with the highly industrialised west on the one side and the industrialised Japan in the east, we have got the potential to develop a very big shipping tonnage for servicing in this part of the country. We have also got a long coast-line of about 4,000 miles. Besides, we have good harbours, which are fine spots for development. We have also got sea-faring communities along the sea-coast, which has a tradition for maritime service. In spite of all these advantages, India is poorly placed in relation to the rest of the world in regard to the development of shipping.

Our total tonnage is less than 0·5 per cent of the world's tonnage. A substantial volume of our overseas trade is practically carried by foreign bottoms; only about 5 per cent of it is carried by Indian ships.

I am not finding fault with the Transport Ministry. The Minister has been doing his best. Nor is the blame to be laid at the doors of the private sector.

Even though our former rulers were more concerned with the development of British shipping, yet the Shipping Policy Committee which was set up in 1947 was their creation, and that committee had laid down a target, consistent with the potentialities which I had mentioned earlier, of 2 million tons to be reached in a period of five to seven years. And this target was accepted also by the independent Government of India which came into power later. That target in my opinion was not an over-ambitious one, because even countries which had practically been devastated by the war, like Italy, Japan, West Germany and even a small country like Liberia, have been able to build up millions of tons since the end of the Second World War.

But what is the position today in our country? We have today only about 480,000 GRT as against 2 million GRT according to the target laid down, which we should have achieved two years ago. The First Five-Year Plan falls short of 120,000 GRT, but the Ministry assures us that this will be made up during the next financial year. The Second Five-Year Plan provides for 300,000 GRT through an outlay of Rs. 55 crores, as against the consultative committee's recommendation of a realistic and modest target of 445,000 GRT at a cost of Rs. 80 crores. Even if the consultative committee's recommendation is accepted, we shall be able to carry only an additional 10 per cent of the adjacent trade and an additional 15 per cent of the overseas trade. Nevertheless, the Transport Ministry assures us that more funds will be available if within three years we spend the funds allotted to us. Of course, the Production Ministry has nothing to do with shipping—this aspect of it. But I say this so that the House may appreciate the problem when I speak about the necessity of a second shipbuilding yard, without which it will be impossible to achieve the 1947 target even at the end of the Third Plan.

[Shri Matthen]

My complaint is that planning has not been adequate. The basic thing is the provision of a second shipbuilding yard and starting work immediately, not, as was pointed out in the Draft Plan, of providing something for training of personnel. I have to admit in this connection that the hon. Minister told me that since then the Planning Commission had allotted about Rs. 75 lakhs for a second shipbuilding yard. But my complaint even then is that they are only just trying to train the personnel envisaged.

As my hon. friend, Shri A. M. Thomas, has pointed out today every country is trying to build up their economy. India is trying to industrialise with foreign know-how, foreign technicians and foreign machinery. Why cannot we get adequate aid from foreign countries to start a second shipyard without which, I assure you, the Second Plan will have a greater leeway to make up than the First?

Today every shipbuilding yard in the world is overbooked. West Germany Yards are more economical than U.K. Yards. Also they give delivery in a much shorter time, within less than two years. But I understand that they cannot take any order for not less than 5 to 6 years delivery time. Similar is the case with Japan or any other country, except perhaps Yugoslavia where they are holding out prospects of delivery in three years. I do not know how it will be practicable. How then are we going to implement our plan? When the national target of shipping is reached, annual replacement alone will come to 100,000 GRT. Even taking the restricted target of 900,000 GRT by the end of the Second Plan, the replacement required will be more than 70,000 GRT. Besides, there is need during the Second Plan for replacement of 90,000 GRT of existing old tonnage which will have to be done by 1961, in addition to the requirements of the navy with its elementary equipment. The maximum output of Vizag, at the highest rate, is hardly 50,000 tons.

When we are building up a planned economy, we must have the vision to see the present position, namely, that there is no modern shipyard between Gibralter at the one end and Hong Kong at the other worth mentioning except Vizag. All the countries in between are trying to develop their maritime tonnage. This is a field open to us and we will be able to play our part if we have an adequate Yard today. Any amount spent on that will be an investment worth making. I do not want this tremendous potential to slip out of our hands. I believe that the hon. Minister will see to it. Of course, buying ships at the present cost, apart from delivery delays, is a proposition that will absolutely put a great strain on our foreign exchange. We have a jibe, that we missed the bus when ships were available. We should have done this in the late forties or early fifties. The only salvation for us is another adequate shipbuilding Yard.

I admit the hon. Minister and the Planning Commission have realised its importance. But they are not thinking of the completion of the Yard till the Third Five-Year Plan. That pains and disappoints me. I do not know whether my colleagues realise the importance of this subject as much as I wish them to realise. This is a potential which has got tremendous economic possibilities. It is not only a question of economic possibilities; if we cannot get ships built in our country not only will economic development be impeded but the defence and safety of our country will suffer.

It is true there is the Bandung spirit, the Geneva spirit, the spirit of co-existance. I am a believer in all that. But we must be realists. Goa is there. Our friends nearby are getting excited. What can we do unless we have our own shipyards which will build for us vessels we need for our own equipment?

Further, this is an asset, as the Prime Minister told us recently—I think it was in Allahabad. If we are going to import machinery and things like that from outside for economic development, we will be bankrupt, because we have not got sufficient foreign exchange; if we are going to buy ships like that, Indeed we will be more than bankrupt. I would rather give priority to a shipbuilding Yard which will build ships, which will enable our boys who are intelligent enough, to learn about modern first-class shipping, than go on buying ships.

The Deputy Prime Minister of West Germany visited Delhi recently. I understand the hon. Minister took up with him this matter of the building up a shipyard. Not only this matter, but perhaps several other matters were taken up with him. I understand Dr. Bleucher evinced great interest in helping us to build a second

shipyard. Now we have got a very competent Ambassador in Bonn. The hon. Minister should give him sufficient backing to get blue-prints ready. If any more help is required, our Prime Minister is visiting West Germany in June. The agreement could be finalised and signed during his visit. I say this because this is very important for us.

I would say one word about a tanker fleet. Today our country is becoming oil-conscious. Prospecting is going on. Russia is helping us. We have already got three refineries. But have we got just one tanker, even though coastal shipping is earmarked and reserved for us? I think the other day one tanker was bought by one shipping company. The hon. Minister of Transport, I think, was telling us that they are buying two or three. I hope they will do so. But again the question of safety comes. Oil is an important matter. We have to get all this crude oil from foreign countries in four tankers, in coastal shipping which is reserved for India. Even here it is humiliating for us to see foreign flags flying. When I am talking about oil, we have to remember that we have to import nearly 4 million tons of oil every year from outside, all in foreign vessels. In the last 25 years, tanker tonnage constituted 26 per cent of the entire world tonnage. The latest figures, that is, of 1955, show that about 40 per cent of the tonnage built is tanker tonnage, as against dry goods tonnage.

But what is our position? When we buy the equipment necessary for a second shipbuilding Yard, we should also keep in view the need to build tankers which are essential for our safety. It is a life and death matter. Unfortunately, the Defence Minister is not here. But I am sure he will appreciate it. Therefore, it is very essential for us to have a first-class tanker fleet. This we cannot have unless we have a shipbuilding Yard which can manufacture tankers apart from dry goods vessels. Our Navy wants it, our tankers need it, our defence needs it and our development economy needs it—I cannot put in more than that. I want the hon. Minister to give top priority to a second shipbuilding Yard.

Shri Kamath: Your admonition to the Chief Whip has not had the desired effect. There is no quorum, again, though the Chief Whip is here by my side.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: We are now entering the Second Five-Year Plan with great emphasis on the industrial development of the country. The House, as well as the country, has been expecting a policy statement about the future administrative organisation and set-up of the Ministry of Production. I raise this particular point for the simple reason that without much notice to the House and without giving opportunities for discussion, the Ministry for Iron and Steel has been created and it looked to the country as if the Ministry of Production has been discredited with its achievements and as such a new Ministry for Iron and Steel has been created.

[SHRIMATI SUSHAMA SEN *in the Chair*]

If there is the idea of expansion of the Ministry of Production into several departments, I would now ask the hon. Minister of Production whether any steps have been taken to create a new Ministry for cottage industries. Time and again, that has been pointed out on the floor of this House and the policy of the Government is yet to be known about the creation of a separate Ministry for cottage industries. And, if there is going to be further development of the production side and the industrial side, are there going to be some more Ministries created? And, if that was so, we would be happy to know and now here at what stage such matters are being considered and at what stage such matters stand so that we may have a clear idea of the future development of this sector.

I would concentrate on a few aspects of the report that has been placed in our hands and I would first like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the manufacture of salt. I am glad some improvements have been achieved in the process of manufacture and certain aids and amenities have been provided in that sector, mainly through the possibility of having some income through salt cess, for which an Act has been recently passed. But, I am afraid, the Government is going back upon its own programmes because I feel that there are certain areas that are being exempted from the levy of cess; areas below 10 acres are being exempted from the levy of cess. Probably, the unlicensed manufacturers are still continuing without the obligation of paying the cess, and especially so when such of those unlicensed manufacturers are occupying only 10 acres and less.

If this process of elimination goes on, I think, very little will be left to the

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

Government to secure from that source and to develop the manufacturing facilities in this country.

Apart from this there is a sort of disparity or rather discrimination shown between the smaller manufacturer and the bigger manufacturer. The result is that the smaller manufacturer is at a greater advantage than the bigger manufacturer; because while the cess on the smaller manufacturer is removed and when the restrictions that are appurtenant to the manufacturing process are also removed, the small manufacturer gains and the bigger manufacturer loses very heavily. For instance, in regard to the weighment, no restrictions seem to be imposed upon the smaller manufacturer who is exempted from the cess. As such, he fills up the bag to such an extent that whatever might be the quantity that is carried, there is no notice taken and the bigger manufacturer, though he fills up a limited quantity or the restricted quantity and is adhering to the rules, has to face a disparity in price. The manufacturing price itself will come down in the case of the small manufacturer and the manufacturing and selling price of the bigger manufacturer goes up. Without this weighment restriction and the difference in price to the extent of nearly Rs. 15 per grace there is likely to be a heavy fall in the income of Government for the simple reason that most of the bigger manufacturers will cut their areas down and bring them to the level of 10 acres and less. If that process goes on, naturally, the income to the Government will go down and the possibility of increasing the amenities and other aids to the salt manufacturer will go down.

As it is, we have been very steadily increasing our manufactures. There has been a 10 per cent. increase as is shown in this report over last year and there is likely to be another 15 to 16 per cent increase according to the forecast given here. When that is so, we would be losing quite a lot of income and I do not see any reason why in a produce where the consumer does not complain and the producer does not complain there should be any reduction from that source. As a matter of fact, the policy of taxation should be such that it should not be very heavy on the consumer. This is a produce where the consumer is not very much affected if the cess is levied and the labourer is not also affected in any way.

This leads me to the bigger question of levying the salt duty itself. Unfortunately, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan gave his last and parting kick to the internal economy of India by abolishing the salt duty. Unfortunately too, the present Government still thinks of the past history and does not want to budge an inch from the stand that they have taken. When it was debated that salt duty should be removed, it was then with a political purpose and when the purpose has been achieved, there is no meaning in continuing the same policy and allowing good revenue going out of the resources of this Government. In fact, probably we have been losing at the rate of Rs. 14 or Rs. 15 crores per year by the abolition of salt duty when the production was much less than what it is today, and hereafter if there is the possibility of levying a salt duty, we may be able to get Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 crores or even Rs. 30 crores a year. During the next five years, that is, during the Second Five Year Plan, there is every possibility of raising more than Rs. 100 crores from this source itself. When we are actually groping for sources of taxation and raising of more money, we are on the other hand trying to give up what is actually possible more easily than what is conceived. It is high time in the interests of the economy of this country and in the interests of the Second Five Year Plan that the salt duty should be revived and this source of income should be stabilised, especially because we are now in a position to export our salt to other countries. The export is increasing and the utilisation of salt for industrial purposes also is going to increase. When salt can be used for industrial purposes and when the industrial product can bear the salt duty, I see no reason why the revival of it should not be thought of.

4 P.M.

We have a large number of industries connected with salt to be encouraged; we have to think of soda ash and caustic soda which are imported in very large quantities; and if there is a possibility of utilising our resources for increasing salt manufactures and for other manufactures, it may be possible for the Government to have a completely revised policy with regard to salt.

Railway freight for the transport of salt is said to have been sometime back very small. During the war time and postwar time freight seems to have been increased. I would like to know whether

Government has referred this matter for consideration by the Freight Structure Committee. It would be up to us to find out a way to reduce the freight so that the manufacturer will be ultimately benefited and the consumer also will be benefited if there is a lesser freight levied upon the transport of salt.

A chapter has been devoted in this Report to the fertiliser projects. We have been told that the price of fertiliser is fixed at about Rs. 270 per ton F.O.R. Sindri. By the time it is carried to the consuming centres, its cost will nearly come to Rs. 320 or Rs. 330. Is there no possibility of reducing the cost of fertiliser, especially when this factory is running at a profit? This, I think ought to have been through of as an enterprise on no profit no loss basis. As long as it does not give a loss, it must be possible for the Government to reduce the cost of the fertilisers in view of the fact that so many agricultural products have to be dependent upon them for the purpose of their manufacturing processes. Unless agricultural products are encouraged with the aid of fertilisers, it will be very difficult for the agriculturist to produce large quantities.

Mention is made about the location of new fertiliser factories. We have been told in this Report that a unit in Bombay based on the utilisation of refinery gases will be taken up and also a unit producing 86,500 tons of nitrogen per annum at Neiveli based on lignite, failing which either at Vijayawada or Itarsi, will be taken up. From the Report placed in our hands I find that the prospects of the Neiveli lignite production are not very happy and fair so far. Probably it will take several years before lignite production is made a success. Unless lignite is produced there, the prospect of having a fertiliser plant erected there may not be quite necessary or useful. In those circumstances, when the lignite production is going to be delayed, and as such the location of the fertiliser plant is also going to be delayed, why should we not think of the two other alternative sites—Vijayawada or Itarsi? I am not acquainted with the conditions prevailing in and around Itarsi; but I am very well acquainted with the conditions prevailing in Vijayawada. The Fertiliser Committee has laid emphasis upon the Vijayawada factory, and I am sure that if a fair view of the situation is taken, Vijayawada ought to stand first in the consideration of the Government for the location of the factory, because it is surrounded by a vast area of agricultural land, and nearly 30,00,000 or 40,00,000 acres of wet land will be helped by the fertiliser factory there. The cost of transport would be very much decreased. Further we have got all the raw material available in and around Vijayawada. If any project of this type should be successful immediately, I should think Vijayawada should be thought of as one of the foremost centres. I think the State Government also has pressed on the Central Government for giving a high priority to this project. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the matter could not be reconsidered if it has not already been finalised and priority given to Vijayawada factory.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I am glad to note that it is stated in the Report that several suggestions that have been made on the floor of this House have been accepted and given effect to by the Government. For instance, the question of having several testing laboratories in manufacturing centres has been given favourable condition. I am glad to say that the activities of the Salt Department are commendable.

I have got a large number of points to be touched, but in view of the bell constantly ringing, I stop here.

Mr. Chairman: I have to call on the hon. Minister now.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I shall stop now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May we know as to what is going to happen now? Is the hon. Minister intervening now?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The arrangement that we have thought of is on the following lines. I propose to deal with some of the points raised in the debate by the various hon. Members who spoke. It will not be possible to cover all the points, and my colleague, the Deputy Minister, will speak later on for about half an hour or so and he will deal with the points that I might have left out without being touched upon owing to lack of time. If after my speech there will be time left, one or two more Members may intervene and make their speeches, and after those speeches are over, my colleague, the Deputy Minister, will wind up the debate before 6-30 P.M. today if the House sits till 6-30 . . . .

Shri K. K. Basu: If quorum is there....

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not know what arrangement will be made by you and my colleague, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs; it is left to the House to decide.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.): If the hon. Minister is going away, why should we sit after 5-30? It was simply to accommodate him as he was going away that we agreed to sit till 6-30.

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Minister speak.

Shri Kamath: He will be going by the night plane. Why should he intervene now? He is not going just now.

Shri K. C. Reddy: The hon. Member does not know the details of my programme.

Shri Kamath: That much I know; the Chief Whip told me.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am grateful to you and to the House for allowing me to intervene at this stage and to cover some of the major points made by the hon. Members in the course of their very helpful speeches and a number of helpful suggestions that they have made in order to improve the working of the Production Ministry. Many kind words have been said by several speakers and they are very comforting. They would give encouragement for us to do better in the future. Some hard hitting words, here and there, have fallen from the lips of one or two Members. We are not afraid of hard words. In fact I welcome them. Hard words have a salutary effects of shaking the lethargy or sleepiness if it is existing in any of the schemes or programmes that we have taken up or in the way of implementing these programmes.

I do not want to take up the time of the House by referring to what the Production Ministry has been able to do during the last four years since this Ministry was constituted. We have finished our First Plan and we are on the threshold of the Second.

One hon. Member has asked this question: what has been the result of the efforts made by the Government as a whole and by the Production Ministry in particular to give economic freedom and self-sufficiency to the country after Independence was achieved seven or eight years ago? It is not my purpose today to deal at length as to what we have been able to do or what has been the objective of the Government or what has been their plan from time to time. The First Plan and the results thereof are there for this House and the country to judge. The Second Plan, draft outline of which is already before the country, contains programmes based on certain well-known policies which the Government have adopted with a view to evolve what has been called the socialist society. Our objective in brief, is to create a welfare State in all its implications and the energies and efforts of the Government and the Production Ministry, which I have to deal with today, have been in the direction of fulfilling the expectations of the country about bringing into existence of a welfare State. During the last four or five years it has been the good fortune of the Production Ministry to do its little bit to the great task that we have undertaken.

I do not want on this occasion to enumerate the various achievements, if I may say so, of the Production Ministry during the last four years. It is all listed in the various reports that have been presented to this House from year to year. From the present report, the House will be able to see what the Production Ministry has done. Stated briefly, we have been, during the last three years and during the last year particularly, able to bring into existence or commission—as it were—the various projects that we have undertaken in the First Plan. Sindri has been doing very well. Production has increased during the last one or two years and the rated capacity, namely, 3,30,000 tons has nearly been reached. We have been able to reduce the price of Sindri fertiliser progressively from Rs. 350 per ton to Rs. 270 per ton now. I am glad my friend Shri Somani in a way, modified his statement which he made the other day when he was speaking on the non-official Resolution which he moved; he referred to the price as Rs. 350 per ton; perhaps he was referring to the price at the destination and not the ex-factory price. We have been able to reduce the price to the maximum extent possible. We have also been able to complete the coke oven plant and thereby make it self-sufficient in the matter of its requirements of coke. We have also taken in hand an expansion programme at Sindri which will increase production of fertiliser by about sixty per cent over the present production.

We have established through a private agency, a cement plant there to utilise the by-product, namely, calcium carbonate sludge.

With regard to other factories also, we have been able to bring into production the cable factory at Rupnarainpur, the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory, Bangalore and the DDT and Penicillin factories in Delhi and Pimpri respectively. We have also been able to plan for further expansion of these various factories. I am not exhausting the list; I am only giving some of them by way of illustration. In the next Plan, we have got certain schemes in hand and as I already indicated, we have taken up the expansion of almost all our undertakings.

I have referred to the expansion of production of the Sindri Fertilisers. I will now refer to the expansion of the cable factory where we intend to double the capacity of the present output. There, we plan to manufacture coaxial trunk cables and more of armoured cables. With regard to the DDT factory, we are going to expand the existing factory and double the production. We have also taken steps to establish a second DDT factory at Alwaye and thereby increase the capacity of DDT production in our country to 2,800 tons which will make us self-sufficient. I do not want to go into details for limitation of time. In one word, I would like to say that within the limits of responsibility set for the Production Ministry, we have been able to do as much as what I have indicated by way of illustration.

Some hon. Members have said that this Ministry should be responsible for all the State undertakings. Some have said that it should be the spearhead and sponsor and build up and manage all the State undertakings in our country. Whatever might have been the original intention when the Production Ministry was constituted for the first time in 1952, as we go on, we have got to face certain natural developments. The view that one Ministry should be in charge of all State undertakings is a very attractive one but we have got to take into account the feasibility and practicability of it and see whether it will serve our purposes. So far as I have been able to think about it, I think as we go along, the natural development will be the creation of not two or three Ministries but about half a dozen Ministries to tackle the state undertakings in our country

We have declared that public sector will have to assume a prominent place, a pivotal place in the Second Five-Year Plan. I cannot conceive that any one Ministry, however big it may be, however capable the Minister in charge of such a Ministry, may be can handle satisfactorily the problems in respect of the enlargement of the public sector in the Second Five-Year Plan, the Third Five-Year Plan and the Fourth Five Year Plan.

As the House is aware, the responsibility for sponsoring, building up and managing State undertakings is shared by about 5 or 6 Ministries in the Government of India. One hon. Member referred to the Ministry of Iron and Steel. It is not only that Ministry that is sharing this responsibility. I would like to give other instances. For example, the Ministry of Commerce and Industries is going ahead with programmes for bringing into existence some State undertakings, either it may be under its own management or it may be through the National Industrial Development Corporation. The Ministry of Defence, which is in charge of defence industries, is also building the electronic factory at Bangalore, the Hindusthan Aircraft Factory, and so on and so forth. Then there is the Ministry of Communications in charge of the telephone factory at Bangalore. They have a scheme to build a teleprinter factory also. We have also got the Railway Ministry—last but not least—which is in charge of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory, the Integral Coach Factory etc., etc. So, several Ministries in the Government of India are sharing the responsibility for the building up of a public sector of industries in our country. Therefore, I say that all policies and programmes and the problems connected with these national industries have got to be tackled not by the Production Ministry alone, but by several other Ministries. I would like to mention here that, so far as the general problems relating to national undertakings, namely, pattern of management, financial participation, and costing and accounting, all these measures and things like that are concerned, they should be the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance, that is, the Economic Affairs Department of the Ministry of Finance. That is why the 16th Report of the Estimates Committee, which deals with the general problems, is being handled by the Economic Affairs Department in the Ministry of Finance.

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

I am saying all this not with a view to escape my responsibility, not with a view to transfer the responsibility for any achievements,—or more than achievements any short-comings,—to the shoulders of other Ministers, who are in charge of other State concerns which do not come under the purview of the Ministry of Production. I am only saying this, so that hon. Members may have a correct appreciation, may have a correct perspective of what is happening in the various Ministries of the Government of India, and what the respective responsibilities of the various Ministries are.

Here, incidentally, I may say something about the cottage industry. One hon. Member or two referred to this and said that all these cottage industries should come under the purview of one Ministry. That is the recommendation of the Karve Committee also, in the Report which they have submitted to the Planning Commission two or three months ago. That recommendation is under the consideration of the Planning Commission and, naturally, after their consideration is over, the Government of India will take up the matter for consideration.

When, Shri Sivamurthi Swami was speaking about handloom industry, I intervened and said that it does not come under the purview of the Production Ministry. One hon. Member referred to the leather industry and said: it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Production and therefore we must see that this industry prospers. He said that we should do everything possible in order to help this industry. There again, in some of these industries like the leather industry, pottery, soap industry or textile industry, we have got two or three Ministries functioning. I do not want to create an impression that necessarily these things lead to confusion. There may be difference of opinion. It may be that the approaches may be different from one Ministry and the other. But, I would like to emphasise that the Government of India works as a composite body. There is the joint responsibility, and when the Government have declared their policies and programmes, it is the duty, it is the desire, of all Ministers to implement the joint responsibility of the Government in a satisfactory way in order to reach the common objective and fulfil the common programme of the Government. If that is kept in view, I do not think there is any necessity for any apprehension or fears that things are going astray.

Now I would like to refer to three or four important policy aspects that have been raised in the course of this debate. The first one relates to, what I may call, the pattern of management of these industrial concerns. Closely allied with that is the problem of manning of these industrial concerns. Both hang together, if I may say so.

With regard to the pattern of the organisation of management of these concerns, I am thankful to the prominent way in which this was raised by my hon. friend Shri A. M. Thomas. We are experimenting with these things. No country has reached a position where anyone can say that the last word on this subject has been said. Even in the highly industrially advanced countries like the United Kingdom or the United States of America, or on the Continent, they have been continuously making experiments. They are trying one pattern after another. Even today they have not reached a stage that they have come to a final, irrevocable, rigid conclusion which does not admit of any modification; much more so is the position in our country.

Naturally, during the First Five Year Plan we had to concentrate on irrigation and power to tackle the problems concerning food. We did something in this sphere of industries also. But, as the House is aware, during the Second Five Year Plan we are concentrating on, we are stream-lining the necessity for, the industrial development of the country. As our Prime Minister said the other day at Allahabad, we are on the threshold of the industrial revolution. I would like to underline the word 'threshold' and also the words 'industrial revolution'. 'Industrial revolution' contains within itself the pregnant forecast that we are going to have a large number of basic industries, large number of heavy machinery industries and things like that, on which we have to concentrate not only during the Second Five Year Plan, but also during the Third and Fourth Five-Year Plans. That is why we are also thinking of what is known as, 'perspective planning'. At the same time, when we are on the threshold,—let us not forget that,—when we are on the threshold of an industrial revolution or industrial development, the problems that we have got to face are of such complicated nature, and have got so many ramifications and facets, that it is

not possible for anyone to say that this shall be the pattern by which you shall manage these industries and this shall not be the method.

Having said that, I ought to conclude this part of my speech by saying that so far as we are, concerned, in the Government of India we decided about five or six years ago that, in respect of State Industrial undertakings, the best method or experiment that we can try is by the constitution of these companies under the Companies Act, which has this advantage, namely that it would flexibility to the management, that it would help decisions in time, quickly and to execute them without any undue interference in the day to day administration of these concerns by the Government; of course, the responsibilty of the Parliament is there and it has to be safeguarded. So, I would like to say, after finding out the results of these experiments, if you find that any modifications are needed, we would be prepared to make the modifications and to change the pattern of organisation wherever necessary. I would also like to say that, from my little experience of the working of these State concerns during the last four or five years—I can say how the State undertakings in my Ministry have been functioning—by and large this pattern of management has yielded fruitful results. Here, I would like to mention the speech or a report which Mr. Braithwaite, who has come from America and who is now in our country at the present moment, has submitted. He has submitted a very useful report on four aspects of our national industries: philosophy part of it, management part of it, etc. I would like to read the quotation but I have no time. He has come to the conclusion that by and large, the pattern that we are working out is about the best and we should give it every trial. He also goes on to suggest some modification that may be introduced, namely, a multipurpose corporation which we should think of. Instead of constituting separate companies for the management of each independent division or undertaking, you might go in for constituting a multi-purpose sort of corporation which will be in the overall charge of most of these industrial concerns. But let us not develop that point because it will take time.

Shri K. K. Basu: Can we get a copy of that document in our Library?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not know whether it is a secret or confidential document. But the information given by me is not confidential. I will find out if the document is confidential. But I may say that a newspaper report appeared in the papers as well recently, and a report of the interview has been published. Several questions have been put to Mr. Braithwaite and he has given categorical answers. I would request hon. Members who have not read it till now to please go through it, because it will throw a flood of light on the working of the State concerns and how they should be worked, etc.

In respect of this point I would like to say this. What is important is the organisational aspect and the pattern. It is not so much the question of men that matters. I am coming to that point because several hon. Members have raised what I may call the hardy annual, namely, that the men whom we have placed or appointed to manage these concerns are in some cases I.C.S. men: and the I.C.S. men always come in for some castigation at the hands of some of the hon. Members, when the I.C.S. men are called upon to shoulder the responsibilities of managing some of these State concerns. I would like to say for the information of this House that there are certain private concerns, private business concerns, who are very particular to get the services of some I.C.S. men. Let it not be forgotten. I can give instances.

Shri K. K. Basu: For different reasons.

Shri K. C. Reddy: For the one reason that they are able to manage better than the men whom they can possibly get from among the private sector or field or elsewhere.

Shri K. K. Basu: Efficiency.

Shri K. C. Reddy: In these matters one cannot generalise. That is the point I am making. It is just possible that among the I.C.S. people, there are people who can manage these things better than those drawn from the private sector or *vice versa*. I am not questioning the fact that there is no other side of the picture. My point is, let us not generalise about these matters.

I can also say for the information of the hon. Member from Bengal that we have not confined ourselves to the I.C.S. only to draw our personnel. We have

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taken people from outside the Governmental organisation itself. I can give instances. In the DDT factory in Delhi we have drawn a person from the business field to be the managing director of this factory. So far as the Penicillin factory is concerned, we have put a medical man at the head of that factory, a man who knows his job. In the Cable factory we have put a technical man at the head of that factory and he is doing the job well. In the Sindri factory we have put a former Member of the Railway Board who has done very well in the line, and in the last one and a half years the results have been exceedingly good. I would not like to be told and even if told I am not prepared to concede that the men that we have put at the head of these concerns are not doing very well because they come from the I.C.S. circle or from some other circle. We should not be rigid in these things.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Do they work on a contract basis?

Shri K. C. Reddy: So far as the tenure in the particular factory is concerned, it is fixed; it is confined to a period. So, I would implore and earnestly request some of the hon. Members who have rigid ideas about this to just consider these aspects which I have ventured to put forward before this House this evening.

A reference was made to the board of directors. It is true that the board of directors has got a majority of officials. But it has also got some non-officials. I heard arguments and counter-arguments and clashing ideas from the Members who spoke. Some said that there should not be too many officials and some said that the officials should be in large numbers. So, the one cancels the other. We are having a good balance and are trying to put in people who may be expected to do the proper thing not only by the undertakings but also keeping in view the national welfare as a whole.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire how labour participation in the board of management functions?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am coming to that. You have anticipated me. Shri K. K. Basu referred to that matter, but he is now not present in the House. There are certain labour representatives on the board of directors. But the hon. Member's grievance was about the person who represented labour. He asked, "Who is that labour representative who can be said to be a proper labour representative?" I will tell him for his information that in all the boards of directors, Sindri factory, Cables factory and in the Hindustan Shipyard, we have put people who have been either presidents or ex-presidents of the All-India Trade Union Congress. If my hon. friend has got a complaint that some president of some other labour organisation is not put on the board of directors, well, we shall consider that question on its merits. We do not close our eyes to the existence of any particular labour leader, whether he belongs to this organisation or that organisation. That is all I can say.

In this connection, I would also like to point out that so far as Government is concerned, it is the declared policy of the Government and it is the declared objective of the Government that we have to bring labour more and more into the management of these concerns. As my ex-colleague, Shri Giri has said on so many occasions, they are partners in the industry. Other labour leaders have also said so. I entirely endorse that opinion. But, at the same time, we cannot be oblivious of certain limitations, and we must also keep in mind the present stage to which the consciousness of labour has developed or the consciousness of management has developed. In Yugoslavia, an experiment has been conducted in stages. In certain other countries also they have adopted certain policies. We must know what is the labour situation in the country, what is the labour consciousness, what is the labour preparedness to participate in the management, etc. Are they insisting only on increase in wages or are they insisting only on incentive bonus or are they insisting on dearness allowances only or are they insisting only on amenities? Or, are they at the same time conscious of the responsibilities of the workers for increased production in the country? We have got to balance all these things and we have got to do the proper thing at the proper time. When I say that Government is keenly conscious of its duties to labour, I say that without mental reservation. I am here to declare on behalf of the Government of India that it will leave no stone unturned to render due justice for labour and to take labour increasingly into its confidence in the great task of building up the national enterprises and in the great task of increasing production in these national enterprises.

I would, in this connection, refer to another thing. Some hon. Members referred to industrial housing. Government is very conscious of providing not only industrial housing to labour but also of providing certain other welfare facilities to labour like hospital facilities, educational facilities, recreational facilities and matters of that kind. I can assure the hon. Members that ever since I took charge of the Ministry of Production, my first and foremost desire has been—and I have always been keeping track of this matter—that we should do everything possible on our part to provide the maximum amount of convenience and facilities to labour. It was as a result of that desire on my part that I said even in the very beginning of my taking office that though we are not in a position to have representatives of labour in the management, to begin with let us at least have the experience of seasoned leaders of labour on the board of directors so that they might guide us as to how to go about this matter.

So far as labour housing is concerned, we have already taken a decision that in all our industrial concerns we should build not one-room tenements but two-room tenements for labour as we go along on the road to implement our five year programmes in the matter of giving industrial housing facilities. This is the line that we are taking and this is the road that we are treading. I hope Members who have been very critical will also be very tolerant because these things cannot be done—I am saying an obvious thing—in a year or two. It has to be spread over a period of three, four or five years. So far as colliery labour is concerned, we are very sorry indeed. In fact, we are not here to justify the absence of proper housing facilities for the colliery workers in the private sector, and, I may add, in the public sector also. We are taking necessary steps in order to fill this gap and remove this lacuna. I assured this House once before and I want to assure the House now that during the Second Five Year Plan, we have got a programme of labour housing and labour amenities which we will progressively implement. I would like to add that at no time would we be overcome by any kind of complacency or smug satisfaction, some of the phrases used by hon. Members who have spoken in the course of the debate.

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): What about the so-called menial staff? Are they going to be provided with double room tenements?

Shri K. C. Reddy: That is our objective. We are trying to do it. In the Cables factory, we are building only two-room tenements. In some other factories that we are putting up, we are only building two-room tenements, not one-room tenements.

Another important point that was raised was the one that related to the utilisation of the experience that we have gathered in the course of the establishment of certain projects. Reference was made to the Sindri fertiliser project and to the three new fertiliser projects which we are now planning. A question was asked, what have you done to utilise the experience gained in the working of the Sindri fertiliser factory so as to equip yourself for building up the other fertiliser projects. My reply is this. Firstly, we have got a big training programme in the Sindri factory. We are training people there so that we may have the necessary number of personnel for manning the three other concerns which we are now trying to build. Secondly, we have also decided to establish a team whose job it will be to go into the question of designing of fertiliser plants, fabricating fertiliser plants and also arrange for carrying on research on the subject of fertiliser plants. I hope as a result of the efforts of this team progressively we will be in a position not only to design our plants, but also fabricate them to the maximum extent and also be able to carry on research so as to make our processes more and more modern.

Shri K. K. Basu: Is that in the scheme stage, or any part of it is working or anybody trained for this?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The hon. Member knows that if a big thing has to be put through, it has to go through various stages. First, we have to plan. Then we have to start. Then we have to gather speed, and then we have got to reap the fruits thereof. All this has to be done by stages. The moment you think of a particular thing, it is not as if a perfect thing like a ripe fruit will fall into your hands so that you may taste it. It is not like that. We have got to be patient about this, if I may say so. But, I would like to give this assurance. It is not that we can go like a tortoise without taking steps to speed up matters. We are keeping all these things in mind. No effort will be wanting on our part in order to expedite matters.

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I would like to say a word about the agreements. Reference has been made to some agreements and some have been criticised for one or some other reason. When you criticise an agreement, you have got to keep in mind the point of time when that agreement was arrived at. We have got to take note of the circumstances under which the particular agreement was finalised. It is not proper to apply the present day standards or circumstances that are existing today in 1956 to agreements that were executed in 1948 or 1950 or 1951 when the circumstances were totally different. This is a case of judging something in retrospect, which always leads us into dangerous traps. The Oil agreement was referred to and it was referred to on a previous occasion also. I do not know the circumstances in full under which that agreement was signed. I would like to say this that the Government of India feels that if, today, we had an opportunity of entering into such an agreement, we would not conclude an agreement of the type which we concluded in 1951. It would be a different kind of agreement altogether. See the Bhilai agreement, see the Rourkela agreement or the other agreement for which this Ministry of Production is responsible the H.E.E.P. agreement. You see much difference between the original agreements and these, for obvious reasons. We have more experience; the conditions are different. The conditions in the world have changed. All these should be kept in view when we criticise a particular agreement. A pointed question was raised about the Oil Refinery Agreement by Shri N. B. Chowdhury and by Shri A. M. Thomas. It was asked, are you taking sufficient steps, are you watchful that the terms of the agreement are being strictly enforced. My answer is a humble yes. I have got the figures here; kerosene production, etc. I have no time to give the figures. I will pass on this information to the hon. Member afterwards.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In your own Administration Report.

Shri K. C. Reddy: This is subsequent information. There also it says, during a certain period—I think these are the words in the Administration Report. We have made good. I have got the figures. I will communicate these figures and factual information to the hon. Member by a separate communication.

So far as technical knowledge is concerned, so far as technical know-how is concerned, we should not, if I may say so, close our eyes and ears and confine ourselves in a sort of ivory tower. This technical know-how business has become international.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This know-how business should not be considered on the national basis. Wherever the know-how is available, wherever we can get it on terms which are satisfactory to us, we must get it. We should not be over-conscious. We should not be too sensitive about taking the collaboration of foreign collaborators if we find it necessary for setting up any plant. I would like in this connection to refer to the Instruments Factory for example. I think Shri G. D. Somani or Shri K. K. Basu referred to this factory. We have got a scheme for the production of optical glass. In fact, we have been trying for the last three or four years. Optical glass is a strategic material. We want to produce it in our country. I hope the House will take it from me that in spite of our best efforts, we have not been able to get a proper technical collaborator on satisfactory terms to help us in setting up this optical glass factory. We tried in U.K., Germany; we are now trying in Japan. We have tried in so many countries. In the case of some parties that came forward, the terms were highly prohibitive, if I may say so, or we were not satisfied. How can we get the know-how? We are now trying in some Eastern European countries. I hope their assistance will enable us to set up this small strategic plant. The Estimates Committee has been severe on the Production Ministry that it has not been able to do this during the last 4 or 5 years. There are good reasons for this. When we are putting up so many projects, if we have not been able to put up the Optical glass fatcory, that cannot be attributed to our negligence or want of effort. There are some other deep-seated reasons which I have mentioned.

Shri Kamath: They will all come in good time.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Another question of policy asked is about accountability to Parliament. Very often, the criticism is made, we do not know what is happening, you are not giving us all the information. I think Shri K. K. Basu raised this question of the Annual report. He asked, why don't you give us

more factual detailed report of how these factories are functioning. Some other Member referred to this. I appreciate the desire on the part of hon. Members to know more and more about the working of the State undertakings. In fact, I have nothing to hide from hon. Members. I am prepared to give the maximum information possible not only from the accounting angle, not only from the commercial angle, not only from the Companies Act point of view, but also from the point of view of the functioning of the organisations and other aspects. But, how shall we do it? If the hon. Members put questions, we answer. I think I will not be incorrect if I say that a number of questions are put on the floor of the House in respect of the working of State undertakings relating to their day to day administration, regarding which the House has laid a ban on itself that with a view to see that these organisations function properly we should not interfere in the working of these concerns in the matter of day to day administration. That is why we have got these companies. The other day Shri Somani was saying that there is no flexibility, there is no autonomy, Government is interfering, is directing every aspect of the administration of these companies. One extreme is that, another extreme lies somewhere else. As I said with regard to some other point, we are maintaining a balance. I can assure the House that so far as the concerns under the control of the Ministry of Production are concerned, we have made every effort to give the maximum autonomy to them when they are functioning as companies. At the same time, as Mr. Braithwaite to whom I referred said the other day, this should not mean that they are a law unto themselves. They should be responsible to the Ministry which in turn is responsible to Parliament. We cannot abdicate our responsibility. So, we are setting down certain rules. Within the rules the companies will have to function, the managing director will have to exercise the powers. Having formulated the rules, the Ministry recedes into the background, and in a paternal manner it watches how they function. If anything goes wrong, we pull them up, if everything goes right we pat them on the back and say: "Go along, we will not interfere with you." That is the way we are going about in dealing with these concerns. I would request Parliament which is supreme and whose dictates and instructions we have to follow any Government will have to follow, that whenever they have got to say anything about policy, whenever they have to say anything about personnel, about purchases, about the production programme, let them by all means do so, but I would implore that they should not, as a result of an exaggerated idea of the role of Parliament, think of pulling up the Ministry here or the management there because we have gone astray here or there on a small matter of day to day administration.

Shri Kamath: Why not? We can do so.

Shri K. C. Reddy: You can do so. You are welcome. The question is whether it is proper, whether you will be true to the principles you have laid down yourselves in Parliament, including the hon. Member Shri Kamath.

Shri Matthen: It will lessen efficiency.

Shri K. C. Reddy: About sixteen hon Members have spoken today on several aspects of the working of the administration of the Production Ministry. I have got one or two other policy matters, but I am afraid I am running against time. I should reserve some other occasion to deal with them, or my colleague may be able to deal with any point that I might have overlooked.

But that reminds me that I forgot one important matter, and that relates to the location of these industries. Shri A. M. Thomas referred to the need for a master plan indicating in what places what industries should be located. He said that we should draw up a master plan. In fact that is an idea which I in the course of the discussion mentioned to him, and I am glad he has referred to it. The Planning Commission also is very keen about this, and it is our intention to draw up a master plan. Having said that as to what has happened, I would like to say this. Shri Somani raised the question about the location of a fertiliser plant in Rajasthan. Shri Ramachandra Reddi wants one to be located in Bezwada. As an individual, I would like a fertiliser to be located in Mysore, the State from which I come.

An Hon. Member: You cannot do that.

Shri K. C. Reddy: In my individual capacity. It is natural that every hon. Member should be keen on the establishment of a basic industry in the particular State from which he comes. Two or three years ago when I went to Nagpur I remember Shri Kamath came to

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me and asked me: "Why is it that the steel plant is going to be established at Rourkela? What about Bhilai in Madhya Pradesh?" I told him that we thought Rourkela was the best place for various reasons, and I added that I hoped that a steel plant would be established at Bhilai at no distant date.

Shri Kamath: It has come.

Shri K. C. Reddy: It has come. I am glad you realise it. It has come to Durgapur. When I went to Bengal I said: "There is every possibility. You may look forward with hope to the establishment of the third plant at Durgapur." And in Bihar I said the fourth is likely to be in Bihar. I am glad my hon. friend, the Minister of Iron and Steel, has said that the next plant is going to be established at Bokaro for which we are planning from now.

So, this is the way we go along, regarding fertiliser factories also. I would like to assure those who are disappointed over the fact that the factories are not located in their particular States, that it is after the most careful consideration that we come to a decision. We take into consideration the report of the committee which we had constituted for advising us as to where to locate these factories. They went into all aspects of the question, not only the cost of production of ammonium sulphate at Rajasthan, but also the type of fertiliser in terms of nitrogen at Nangal, at Rajasthan, at Bezwada, and it is only after careful consideration of all these aspects that a final recommendation was made by them in this order of priority: first category—Nangal, Neiveli and Rourkela; second category—Bezwada and Itarsi; third category—Rajasthan, and fourth category—Savai-Madhopur etc. We have very carefully gone into the question. I want to assure the Members who have a sense of disappointment that in the matter of the location of these factories, for the last four years we have taken all possible care. We have constituted several committees. We have got reports from our technical consultants. We have gone into the technical aspect, the commercial aspect, the transport aspect, the climatic aspect, the raw material aspect etc., and last but not the least the backwardness of the region, or whether the region is industrially advanced.

Shri A. M. Thomas: But these who have, get more who have not.

Shri K. K. Basu: That is the Congress policy.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am glad that my hon. friend Shri A. M. Thomas got up because that reminds me of what I wanted to say which I perhaps might have forgotten. He said: "You are creating confusion. Madras expects the heavy electrical equipment project, Hyderabad exepcts the project and some other State also expected the project and they have made statements on the floor of their legislatures saying that the factory was likely to be established in that particular State." Well, I am not responsible for the confusion created. I have made it plain as to the procedure the Government of India was following. But my friend Shri A. M. Thomas himself creates confusion by saying that Cochin is the best place for the location of the shipyard which is yet to come into existence two or three years later on. He starts confusion by saying Cochin shall be the place for the second shipyard. I do not say Cochin shall be. Cochin is a good place, a suitable place. So also there are three or four other places. We have to examine these things. Shri Kamath may say that Bhatkal or Mangalore is the best place on the West Coast.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope he will not create confusion now.

Shri Kamath: That is between Shri A. M. Thomas and the Minister.

Shri K. C. Reddy: That is what I say. Let us not create confusion. We are going about it in a scientific and proper manner, and it may be that if the place chosen is satisfied, others are naturally, dissatisfied. We have got to exercise an internal control in regard to these matters, and see things in their proper perspective.

Shri Kamath: Is it a fact that the committee reported that the cost of production of fertiliser at Itarsi would have been much lower than the cost of production at the other two places selected?

Shri K. C. Reddy: No. My answer is a categorical no. I will pass on the necessary information to my hon. friend.

Shri Kamath: The Madhya Pradesh booklet says so.

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is not our book let. That is the difficulty. I know that. I have seen the Rajasthan booklet. I

have seen the Itarsi booklet and my booklet is a digest after I have digested all the booklets. Let that be understood.

And then another point was made that the public sector has not made good progress, that moneys have lapsed. I have not got the time, but I have got the figures with me. The major non-utilisation of the allotment that was allotted for the public sector has been in the sphere of steel, and secondly in regard to the heavy electrical equipment project. I do not want now to go into the circumstances under which those amounts could not be utilised in the First Five Year Plan in full. We are making now rapid progress, and it might be that we will not be able to get the necessary finances in order to go as speedily as we would like to. But that is a different matter.

5 P.M.

And this brings me to making a sort of announcement which is already embodied in the administrative report, regarding the location of the heavy electrical equipment project. After very careful consideration, after keeping in view also the need to regionalise and to give preference to backward areas, we have decided to establish this project at Bhopal, which is a Part C State; no political influences have been there, no political pull has been there....

Shri Kamath: What about the recent earthquakes there?

Shri K. C. Reddy: ....from the bigger Madhya Pradesh of which Bhopal will become the capital.

Shri Kamath: What about the earthquakes?

Shri K. C. Reddy: There are no earthquakes. That is all only in the imagination of the hon. Member.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These interventions and interruptions will not make any change in the location.

Shri Lakshmayya (Anantapur): Why not in Rayalaseema? It is a backward area.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I would request hon. Members to have patience.

Shri Lakshmayya: Why not in Rayalaseema? Is there not a suitable place for its location in Rayalaseema.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are many Members who want these things at different places in their own States. Let not that issue be decided here and now.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I would like to assure every hon. Member who wants some of these basic industries to be established in his particular State, that they are coming, and they will come, but in God's good time. As to whether it is today or tomorrow, as I have said already in regard to Rajasthan, and as I have written to my hon. friend Shri G. D. Somani, it will not be today, but it will be certainly tomorrow.

Having said that, let me say a word now regarding Bezwada, regarding Itarsi, regarding Rajasthan and regarding two or three other sites such as Kothagudem in Hyderabad. They are all very good sites for establishing fertiliser factories. The question is: What is to be our target for the Second Five Year Plan?

Personally speaking, I should not be understood to say that I am deviating from a Government decision or from the decision of the Planning Commission. A particular target has now been fixed for fertilisers during the Second Five Year Plan. But my own personal opinion is that there is scope for increasing that target. By the time we are halfway through the Second Five-Year Plan, we will feel the need and the necessity perhaps to increase the fertiliser production, possibly with a view to try and export some of our fertilisers to our neighbouring countries, namely the Far Eastern countries. But that is a matter which we shall have to deal with as it arises. And I do not want to hold out unduly hopes for any hon. Member either. It is just likely that we may consider the establishment of some more factories during the Second Five-Year Plan; and when that materialises, I can assure hon. Members that all these three or four sites which hon. Members have been referring to will be very much kept in view.

I now come to one small point which was raised by Shri K. K. Basu. He asked: Why do you not disclose the cost of production at Sindri? Why do you not take us into confidence? I have already said that we want to take the House into complete confidence. But then as the hon. Member knows, and as I have explained on the floor of the House before, it is not in the interests of a commercial concern, particularly a manufacturing concern, that its cost of

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production and details regarding it should be made public through the Houses of Parliament. If Parliament can keep the information that we pass on to it to itself, without allowing it to find publicity on a large scale, then it may be possible that we can give that information. We have nothing to hide. But in all these concerns, whether in the U.K. or the U.S.A. or anywhere else in the world, whether they be State concerns or otherwise, certain aspects of the work of these concerns are confidential; their secrecy has to be maintained, and they cannot be divulged. It is under these circumstances that we do not give the exact cost of production. We indicate broadly the cost of production. And our pricing policy is based on the cost of production. I can assure you that much. But beyond that, I think the hon. Member may reconsider the demand that he has made.

A request has been made, a demand has been made, that the reports of the working of the State undertakings should be of a different type. Now, we are giving you the auditors' reports, the profit and loss account and the balance-sheets, and the chairman's speech etc. We are placing all that before the House, as the House, might have noticed. But hon. Members want a fuller report. With regard to this, what I have got to say is that we invite the attention of hon. Members to the new Companies Act, which has become law and come into operation from 1st April. Section 639 of the Companies Act reads as follows :

> *"Annual reports on Government companies to be placed before Parliament etc.* (1) In addition to the general annual report referred to in section 638...."

By that is meant the annual report of Government to Parliament.

> "....the Central Government shall cause an annual report on the working and affairs of each Government company to be prepared and laid before both Houses of Parliament, together with a copy of the audit report and any comments upon or supplement to, the audit report, made by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India."

This Act has come into force on 1st April. It is the desire of Government, not only desire, but it will be the duty of Government cast upon them by this Act which has now come into operation, to place before Parliament hereafter, that is from next year, a detailed report of the working of each Government undertaking. So, the demand that is being made by hon. Members for a more detailed report has already been anticipated and a provision has been made in the Companies Act for this purpose, and in pursuance of this section of that Act, hereafter, both Houses of Parliament will have the advantage of these detailed reports of the working of each national concern either on the Tables of the respective Houses or in some other suitable manner.

I have got about fifteen to twenty more minutes, and I have got a number of minor points, which have been referred to by hon. Members to deal with. Mr. Chairman....

Shri Kamath : He is Deputy-Speaker, not chairman.

Shri K. C. Reddy : I am sorry Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Past memories disappear gradually.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I do not hope to cover all the points that have been placed by various hon. Members before the House. I shall leave some to my colleague, who, I expect, will follow me after one or two intervening speakers. I shall now take up some main issues, and refer to some of the points made in respect of them.

Shri Asoka Mehta wants to go and attend some function at 5-30 P.M. He has told me about that. So, I would like to take advantage of his presence here to refer now to some aspects relating to the coal industry, to which he drew my pointed attention.

With regard to coal, there is much that can be said. I can clear the decks by saying that for my part, I am more or less in complete agreement with him in regard to the analysis that he has made of the problems concerning the coal industry elsewhere and to a larger extent here too. I agree to his analysis. But the question is, what is the solution, what is the best solution, how are we to phase it, what should be the timing of it. These are some of the aspects on which there could be honest difference of opinion. I do not say that what Shri Asoka Mehta has said is completely wrong and out of court, nor do I expect him to say, when I point out certain circumstances, certain difficulties, financial and otherwise, that what I say is wrong; I do not think he will say that. But his suggestion, though not made in the course of his speech, but mentioned to me here,

that a committee may be set up on the lines of the Reid Committee in U.K. or elsewhere and that this matter should be gone into more carefully is one to which I shall give my close attention. I would like to assure my hon. friend of that.

I would now like to refer to one or two other points that he has raised. The first point that he made is this. He emphasised the necessity of modernising and mechanising and rationalising the coal industry. Well, there has been a demand for modernising and rationalising not only the coal industry but also the textile, the jute, and other industries. We have had our own experiences and the hon. Member also has had his own experiences as a trade union leader.

When we wanted to go in for rationalisation of the textile industry, we know the controversies that centered round that; we know the strikes that took place in various parts of the country, the last of which was in Kanpur. So, we have had to slacken or slow down the pace of rationalisation in the textile industry because of the labour approach to the problem. I ask Shri Asoka Mehta to deeply ponder over this aspect, namely if we rationalise and mechanise, and we insist on the private sector also rationalising and mechanising, then what will be its impact on the labour aspect of the problem. I do not know the exact number, but I believe about three or four lakhs of persons are employed....

Shri Asoka Mehta: You are going to expand your production rapidly, and therefore, I do not think there will be any adverse effect.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not know. If my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta will go to the colliery area tomorrow or the day after, and will get the consent and concurrence of the labour union leaders there and the workers there that they will have no objection to any mechanisation or modernisation on the scale that he has been urging us to implement, if he gives the line-clear as a labour union leader, then I for my part, and on behalf of Government, am prepared to see that we shall lose no time in implementing what is the best solution for curing some of the maladies of the coal industry, which he himself has pointed out. This is a question of administration; it is a question of assessing correctly what are the likely repercussions or results flowing from the acceptance of a policy and the working out of any particular programme of mechanisation. That is the crux of the problem.

I want to tell the hon. Member that so far as the new collieries are concerned, which the Central Government are going to establish, we are taking all possible care to see that the industry is built on the most modern lines possible. We are going in for the most modern plant, and there the employment problem does not come up. I can assure my friend that we are keeping the aspect that he has referred to well in mind.

With regard to nationalisation, I would like to say that it is a very large subject and within the few minutes available to me, I do not hope to expect to do justice to it. But I would like to say that our ideology and our objective are quite clear. This is a basic industry which we would like to nationalise at the earliest possible moment. Committee after Committee have recommended that the coal industry should be nationalised, particularly the metallurgical coal part of it. We are conscious of it. At the same time, we have got to keep certain other factors prominently in view. The first is whether the resources available to us should be applied towards acquiring the existing concerns or whether our resources should be applied to build up new mines, thereby increasing production. The second thing, I think Shri Asoka Mehta will agree with me, is whether it is really desirable, whether it is really worthwhile to take steps to nationalise comparatively obsolete and out of date collieries, which many of collieries in the private sector are. The third point we have to keep in mind is about the availability of atomic energy. Of course, in the very near future, I do not see the possibility of extinction or extinguishment of the coal industry; during the next 10 or 15 years, I cannot imagine it. But we have got to keep that also in view. Keeping that perspective in view, the question is whether we should lay greater emphasis on going in for new mines and increasing production in the public sector or whether we should take up the question of nationalisation of the existing sector. It is a question where a compromise is perhaps called for.

Shri Matthen: Has the hon. Minister considered another aspect, the desirability of retaining an element of competition in the industry?

Shri K. C. Reddy : There is plenty of competition, and we will see that there can be healthy competition more and more.

I would not like to go further into that ; I will take up some other opportunity for that purpose.

With regard to the working of the railway collieries, some observations were made. I can say this, that the working of the railway collieries for the last four years has, on the whole, been profitable. They have yielded a profit. Some six or seven have been working at a loss, I admit. But three or four have shown profit. The overall result is profit in the railway collieries. There are good reasons for there being losses in the six or seven collieries. Some of them are 80 years old and the seams are exhausted. The question is whether to close them down or keep them going. There are certain other technical aspects with regard to some other collieries. All these have been gone into by a Committee. We have the report of that Committee and we are now giving our utmost consideration as to what we should do in order to improve the collieries where there are losses.

Shri K. K. Basu : The report shows that production has not increased.

Shri K. C. Reddy : Obviously. You cannot expect an increase in production in a wasting mine of 80 years like the Giridih. The question is whether to close them down. Production there has been gradually going down ; in certain old mines, you cannot expect it to go up. These are some of the aspects which we have got to keep in view. I will pass on detailed information about the working of each colliery, why the output has gone up or gone down in respect of each colliery and what has been the overall result, to my hon. friend, Shri K. K. Basu. I am afraid I have no time to go into these details now.

With regard to the Second Five-Year Plan for coal, I would like to say this, that Government will make every effort to take the responsibility of producing the maximum quantity of additional production of coal keeping in view the relevant circumstances and aspects in mind. Out of the 22 million tons that have to be produced during the Second Five-Year Plan, 8 million tons must be in the public sector. About 7 or 8 million tons have to be in the private sector for obvious reasons, because we are going to produce these 5 million tons additionally in the existing collieries or immediately contiguous areas. There Government cannot step in unless the whole industry is nationalised. With regard to the other 6 or 7 million tons, we are now giving our very careful consideration to a break-up of that between the public sector and the private sector. Here again, the question of financial resources, the question of the size of the Second Five-Year Plan and certain other developments that have taken place in the last few months, all these have got to be kept in view before we can come to a final decision. Within the next fortnight, I expect Government will be in a position to announce their decision with regard to the final allocation of production of coal under the Second Five-Year Plan.

I would like again to emphasise that the policy of the Government is quite clear, namely, that with regard to these basic industries. the only desirable course is to nationalise them, not only this industry but several other industries. But the problem is how and when and at what pace—these are questions which have to be given very careful consideration from the administrative point of view as well as the financial point of view.

With regard to salt and one or two other industries like cottage industries, particularly khadi, I will take a few minutes and then bring my remarks to a close. About salt, two or three points have been made. I shall dispose them of briefly. We have, by and large, done very well in regard to salt so far as production is concerned. But I am free to confess that the Government could do better in regard to the development programme of salt, improving the quality, setting up research laboratories etc. But I would like to add that we have an ambitious five year programme. During the Second Five-Year Plan, we intend to spend Rs. 2 crores for the purpose.

With regard to the point raised by Shri G. D. Somani about increasing salt production in Rajasthan and utilising the bitterns and isolating certain other by-products. I would say that Government have not neglected that problem. He seemed to indicate that we have not been mindful or conscious of our duty in respect of this matter. I have got a long note and a programme for increasing production of salt in Sambhar. There is a question of giving some

private licences to people who want to manufacture. There are several other aspects about it. I will share my knowledge, whatever it may be, with Shri G. D. Somani outside the House because there is no time to dwell on this now. But I want to tell him that we are taking necessary steps in order to increase the production of salt in Sambhar. We are also establishing a research station there through the efforts of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to deal with these bitterns, how to produce certain chemicals out of these bitterns, how to isolate certain other by-products like magnesium chloride etc. We are giving our attention to that and it may be that within about the next three or four weeks, we would be able to come to certain decisions regarding these matters.

With regard to the industries that may be based on salt, there also we are making some efforts. Three soda ash and caustic soda factories are going to be established during the Second Five-Year Plan which will utilise much of this salt. Government are drawing up a programme of heavy chemical and other chemical industries. In the context of it, utilisation of salt for production of certain chemicals will be very much kept in view.

Then some observation have been made about synthetic coal, the production and utilisation of low-grade synthetic coal. That also is receiving our attention. It may be that the production of synthetic oil out of low-grade coal would get a high priority, but the question and utilisation of law-grade synthetic coal and the production of certain chemicals is there, and all these are being considered very carefully by the Ministries concerned and the Planning Commission, and I promise the House that it will be possible to take some concrete steps in regard to this aspect of the matter.

Then, certain other minor points were raised about anti-biotics, penicillin, preference to foreign penicillin etc. I have no time to deal with those matters and I would like to leave them to my hon. colleague or to utilise some other method of telling the hon. Members what the position is, either by writing to them later on or by....

Shri A. M. Thomas: The question of penicillin is a matter on which the public is very much exercised so that it is better that the Government's position is known.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I will take a minute or two of the time of the House to explain the position. The import policy of foreign penicillin is being handled by the sister Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the question as to how much penicillin should be imported during the second half of this year is now engaging their attention. We have brought to the notice of that Ministry the production of the penicillin factory and the necessity to safeguard the production of penicillin in our own country and we are in close touch with each other and it may be possible that the decision that we may take for the import of penicillin during the second half of the year would be helpful in finding a solution to the aspects of the problem raised by the hon. Member.

Shri A. M. Thomas: We are not on the import policy but we are on the quality and potency of the manufactured product, of the penicillin manufactured at Pimpri.

Shri K. C. Reddy: That is very good; that has been certified by U.K. and U.S.A. technicians and chemical associations as good. A chit has been given and it is a very satisfactory chit.

I will now come to the last subject that I would like to deal with before I resume my seat and that relates to cottage industries, a new responsibility which has come to the Ministry of Production after our transferring the responsibility in respect of iron and steel to a new Ministry of Iron and Steel. The place of these cottage industries in the national economy is well-known to all the hon. Members of this House and I would like to repeat what I said at an earlier stage in the course of my remarks that the policy of Government and the programme of Government in respect of these cottage industries expression to which has been given forcibly in the Draft Outline by the Planning Commission, from which, I think, a quotation was read or to which a reference was made the report of the Karve Committee is also there. It was a committee that was set up by the Planning Commission and that report is being considered now by the Planning Commission and it will be very shortly considered by the Government as a whole,

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the Ministry and the Government. The policy and programme is quite clear that from the employment point of view decentralised industries cannot alone give full employment to the common man in the villages who has got his own profession of agriculture and who has some spare time for industries like khadi etc. That policy programme is the Government's policy and not one Ministry's policy. When a programme is by and large adumbrated by the Government or by the Planning Commission, it is the joint responsibility of all Ministries to implement that policy and programme as faithfully as possible. I do not think there will be any difficulty about it. As I said, there may be some difference of opinion based on facts and based on certain other considerations. These will have to be taken into account and we have to discuss and then come to a conclusion which may not deviate from the main policy especially of the Government as a whole. That is the.....

Shri Dabhi: Can any hon. Minister belittle or ridicule such a policy?

Shri K. C. Reddy: That is not so. If I may respectfully point out, hon. Members must have a sense of humour. Sometimes Ministers also say some things; they are human beings. (*Interruption.*) Sometimes, we may lose our temper; sometimes, we may lose grip over a particular problem but it does not mean that there is a marked deviation from the main objective. Let us not make too much of these things, I mean to say what the Minister of Production said regarding something somewhere in some context and what some other Minister said somewhere in some other context. These are not vital things. The vital thing is the programme and policy of the Government as a whole and the fulfilment of which is the responsibility of the Government as a whole, by each of the Ministries. That is the position so far as this is concerned.

With regard to village industries a point was made that sufficient progress has not been made, with regard to the khadi and village industries, in regard to sericulture and others. I would like to invite the attention of the House to this very important aspect that the responsibility for the execution of the schemes sanctioned with Central assistance is mainly that of the State Governments. The responsibility for implementing these schemes rests squarely on the shoulders of the State Governments. When I say that, I do not want to evade our responsibility I do not want to be understood to mean that we are trying to escape from the exercise of our responsibility in a proper manner and shoving the blame or whatever it may be on to the State Governments.

Shri Kamath: Passing the buck!

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am ready to concede that though the State Governments are mainly responsible for these cottage industries, the Central Government will keep a watchful eye not by way of controlling the State Governments—nothing like that—but to see that the State Governments are helped and aided in a manner that will enable them to discharge their duties in the matter of these cottage industries in a most satisfactory manner.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Just one point of information from the hon. Minister. At the village level the villagers do not know the agency. Neither do we know the agency of the State Government. Has the Government of India made any enquiries as to what is the process and what is the agency through which the villager will be able to get help?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Not only have we made enquiries but we have also communicated the result of our enquiries by way of a statement which we laid on the Table of the House with reference to a question, I think, that was asked by the hon. Member herself—or an unstarred question it was—and that was answered probably when the hon. Member was not present or could not be present. We have explained the procedure, But, I do not want to take shelter on a specious plea like that. If it is difficult for the people to know these things, as indeed we find that there is some difficulty as disclosed by the hon. Member, it will be sent to the villages through the Khadi and Village Industries Board, the Sericulture Board and other Board's publicity organisations and made known as to what exactly is the position. They will also ask the State Governments to state the real position to the various villagers through their revenue collecting organisations, through their Collectors or other people. We are doing that and we shall see that proper and precise information is conveyed to the various workers and artisans in the villages (*Interruption*).

Shri C. K. Nair: Does the hon. Minister know that there is a programme for the manufacture of 120,000 Ambar Charkhas?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am coming to that. In fact that will be the last topic that I will deal with before I resume my seat.

With regard to village industries and with regard to sericulture which my hon. friend from Mysore referred to, the position in brief is this. During the last 2 or 3 years—I do not want to tire the House with figures—it is a fact which I am sorry to admit that the sanctions made by the Central Government, the grants and loans given to the State Governments have not been fully utilised. In the case of village industries, it is only up to 30 or 40 per cent. and in case of sericulture I am amazed myself, it is only 30 or even 25 per cent. which has been utilised. Out of Rs. 59 lakhs sanctioned for sericulture to the States, only Rs. 12 lakhs have been spent and in the case of other village industries about 50 or 40 per cent. has been spent. But the reason for that is this.

So far as the village industries are concerned, the Khadi and the Village Industries Board have said that the want of a suitable organisation has been the main reasons and they are now setting up or have set up the requisite organisation and they have assured us that in 1956-57, the amount that is allotted in the Budget for 1956-57 will be utilised. I do not want to go to the individual industries now.

An Hon. Member: Shri Satish Chandra can do that.

Shri K. C. Reddy: All these things will be covered by my colleague the Deputy Minister.

With regard to khadi the position is this. So far as the traditional khadi is concerned, the House will be glad to know that the full allotments made during the previous years have been fully utilised as informed by the Khadi and Village Industries Board. The target of production that had been fixed for 1955-56, namely Rs. 7 crores, khadi has been used. So far as khadi is concerned, progress is satisfactory. Now the question that is engaging the very serious attention of Parliament and the country is; what will be the position of Ambar Charkha in the sphere of cottage industries, in the sphere of khadi cloth production? What will be its relation to mill cloth? What is the common production programme? What about the issue of licences to new spindlage? How much will be produced by the power looms? Will more power looms be sanctioned? These are all questions that are agitating the minds of the hon. Members of this House. I would like to say this. So far as Ambar Charkha is concerned, its potentialities, if I may say so, are immense. So far as its comparison with traditional Charkha is concerned, it has been proved to the hilt that the price of cloth and yarn produced by Ambar Charkha will be much less than the price of yarn and cloth produced by the traditional charkha by about 50 per cent., if not more. If you compare the economics of traditional khadi production with the economics of Ambar khadi production, you will find that Ambar khadi production is by far superior to the economics of traditional khadi production. There is no doubt about that. On that basis, Government have decided that a well thought-out programme—may be as a result of the pilot project scheme to which reference was made—of replacing the existing traditional charkhas by Ambar Charkhas should be proceeded with and the financial implications of it will be worked out by the Government at the proper time.

What about the larger programme, the five year programme, for Ambar Charkha for producing 400 odd million pounds of yarn and 1,700 million yards of cloth to be produced through the Ambar Charkha which will not require the additional licensing of any spindlage, which will not require any additional power looms or anything of the kind? Those are the implications. With regard to this, I would like to touch on only one or two important aspects. Firstly, there is what may be called laboratory tests or Sarva Seva Sangh in Wardha. The Khadi and Village Industries Board, so far as they are concerned, are completely satisfied about the economics of the Ambar Charkha, and they say that the various assumptions that they have made for the Ambar Charkha can be fully proved. That is the verdict that they have arrived at. But so far as the public are concerned, so far as the Government are concerned, so far as the Parliament are concerned, we want to have certain assurances, we want to have no doubts in our minds as it is a question of Rs. 144 crores, to which the hon. Member referred. At the instance of the Khadi and Village Industries Board itself, Government have

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sanctioned a pilot project at a cost of about Rs. 30 lakhs. According to the pilot project, 6,000 charkhas will be produced in the country in various villages and the yarn that is produced in the charkhas will be woven, as it were. For us to get the results of the field pilot project, we have to wait till the end of April or beginning of May. We are awaiting the results of the field tests. Secondly, we have constituted a committee consisting of representatives of the Planning Commission, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Production, with the Secretary of the Ministry of Production as the Chairman thereof, to go into the technical aspects of the Charkha and also to go into the economic aspect of the Charkha. That report we expect to get by the end of April or early in May. After the report of this committee is available, Government will be in a position to come to a decision on the larger Ambar Charkha programme which the Khadi and Village Industries Board have already submitted to Government. I want to assure the House that no undue delay in regard to this matter will be allowed to take place by the Government. In order to obviate delay and prevent work being held up because of all these things that I said just now, Government have told the Board, "You may go ahead with the manufacture of 10,000 or more charkhas for the immediate present, for today, tomorrow and the next fortnight, and it may be possible for us to come to a decision on the larger aspect within a month or two. Till then you should not keep quiet; you can go ahead with a fragmentary part of the programme, bigger programme, and let us see what the results will be like." So we will not allow any lacuna, any stagnation or any paralysis as it were in any part of the organisation, pending the decision of the Government on the larger Ambar Charkha programme. About the Ambar Charkha programme, I would like to say this. The Planning Commission have not provided so far any funds for the Ambar Charkha programme in the draft outline of the Second Plan. If any amount is provided as we indeed expect will be provided as a result of the Charkha tests being favourable, then another Rs. 200 crores will have to be provided —about Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 crores will have to be provided in addition to the size of the present draft outline of the Second Five-Year Plan. That point we should not forget. The Finance Minister referred on a previous occasion to the fact that the size of the Plan will have to be probably increased if and when a decision is taken on the Ambar Charkha programme and will have to provide about Rs. 200 crores for that purpose. We are keeping all these things in view.

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): Why is it called Ambar Charkha?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I have taken a long time. From the point of view of decentralisation of the industry, from the point of view of providing employment to millions of our people who are unemployed, considering also the fact that because of large subsidies whether directly or indirectly made available during the last half a century or more to the textile industry, jute industry and so on, so many industries have been built up and are now in a happy position and are self-reliant today,—let us not forget that excise duty, different protective duties, etc., have gone into the building up of our present mills today—it will be necessary to sanction certain subsidies for establishing a decentralised industry, which is likely to provide work for millions of our people. I am sure neither the Government nor the Parliament will be unwilling to sanction the necessary finances for implementing a scheme of this magnitude, with large potentialities.

I am grateful to hon. Members who have spoken about the working of the Production Ministry today. Their criticisms have been very helpful and we will profit by their criticisms, and I can assure them that what all they have stated will be kept in view excepting the one that was made out by my hon. friend, Shri Ramachandra Reddi, about the salt duty. It is a dead issue and it is a salted issue as the Finance Minister stated. We are not going to reopen that. If anything, we are reducing the incidence of the cesses which we are collecting already. Excepting this point, we will do whatever is possible to meet the wishes of hon. Members and I hope the work of the Production Ministry will be viewed with sympathy by Parliament and every possible support from Parliament would be available to undertake or discharge the tasks entrusted to the Production Ministry.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Saran *cum* Champaran): In North Bihar the population is more than 2 crores. The other day at Patna the Commerce and Industry Minister made a statement that it is very likely that a spinning mill may be

set up in North Bihar. How far it is going to be worked out and what is Government going to do in the matter?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Various matters are under the consideration of Government from time to time and it is likely that things are changing from time to time. Therefore, I do not think I will be able to answer questions with regard to them. The best thing for me is to leave the matter at that.

श्री देवगम (चैबस्सा-रक्षित-अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस अवसर पर ग्रामीण लोगों का दु:ख दर्द सुनाने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं । हमारी समस्या यह है कि हमें बिल्डिंग फ्रौम बिलो (Building from below) यानी निम्न स्तर से इस नव भारत का निर्माण करना है ।

बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में तो मुझ से पहले बड़े बड़े लोग बोल चुके हैं । मैं तो एक ग्रामवासी होने के नाते सिर्फ कौटेज इंडस्ट्रीज (कुटीर उद्योगों) के बारे में संक्षेप में निवेदन करूंगा ।

बिहार की टसर सिल्क इंडस्ट्री (रेशम उद्योग) के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में मैं पहले भी दो बार निवेदन कर चुका हूं और मैं "फैक्ट्स एंड फीगर्स एबाउट बिहार" नामक किताब के पृष्ठ १६४ की दो लाइनें आपकी सेवा में पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं :

"Chaibasa is the largest market for these cocoons."

"In fact, Bihar produces the largest amount of Tassar in India."

राजस्थान के माननीय मेम्बर वहां पर जिप्सम की बहुतायत होने के कारण वहां पर सीमेंट फैक्टरी और फ़र्टिलाइज़र फैक्टरी (खाद कारखाना) खोलने का दावा करते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि मेरा यह दावा भी मजबूत है कि चैबस्सा जो टसर ककून का सबसे बड़ा मार्केट है, वहां पर टसर सिल्क की इंडस्ट्री खोली जानी चाहिये, और इसके लिये इस सदन् में मैंने सन् १९५२ में निवेदन किया था और दुबारा हाल ही में गत दिसम्बर में १० तारीख को निवेदन किया था, और आज फिर मैं अपनी उसी मांग को दूहराता हूं, और मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर ध्यान देंगे, और मैं कहूंगा कि हमारे आदिवासियों को सिर्फ रा मैटीरियल (कच्चा माल) ही बनाने वाले ही न रहने दें, बल्कि उनको और दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज भी सीखायें जिससे वे प्रगति कर सकें ।

विलेज आयल इंडस्ट्री (ग्राम तेल उद्योग) की बाबत भी मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि घानी से निकाले हुए तेल की उन्नति होनी चाहिये । साथ ही मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो पूंजिपति लोग हैं वह पहले ही सारा आयलसीड (तिलहन) खरीद लेते हैं और गरीबों के लिये नहीं बचता है । सरकार इस तकलीफ को, जो ग्रामवासी तेलियों को अनुभव होती है, दूर करने के लिये क्या उपाय कर रही है ? मेरा सुझाव है कि मार्केट में जो बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति लोग हैं उनको आयलसीड्स के खरीदने के लिये प्रीफ्रेंस (वरिष्ठता) नहीं देना चाहिये, और आदिमजातियों के लोगों को इनको खरीदने का पहले अवसर देना चाहिये, जिसके कि वह बिना आयलसीड्स के न रह जायें ।

नान-इडिबल आयल्स (अभक्षणीय तैलों) के बारे में यह कहना है कि नान-पावर सोप फ़ैक्टरीज (साबुन के विद्युत हीन कारखाने) को सरकार की ओर से प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये, और उन पर टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहिये । उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में एक मेमोरेंडम (ज्ञापन) भी सरकार की सेवा में भेजा है और उसमें बतलाया है कि हम लोग जो नान-पावर से तेल बनाते हैं उन पर बहुत ज्यादा टैक्स लगा दिया गया है और मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो पेटीशन (याचिका) उन्होंने दी है उस पर सरकार ध्यान दे ।

हमारे प्रान्त के जंगली इलाकों में नोमड ट्राइब (खानाबदोश जातियों) के लोग रहते हैं जो कि गाछ की छाल और पेड़ों के बक्लों से रस्सी बनाते हैं । इनकों बसाने का सरकार को उपाय करना चाहिये । यह लोग जंगलों में एक जगह से दूसरी जगह घूमते-फिरते हैं, यह बिरहोर लोग जो जंगल-जंगल घूमते हैं और जंगल नष्ट करते हैं और जंगल जला कर खेती करते हैं, इन लोगों को बसाना चाहिये और इन लोगों को और-और इंडस्ट्रीज सिखाना चाहिये ।

इनके अलावा हमारे यहां जंगलो में शेडयूल्ड-कास्ट (अनुसूचित जाति) के डोम और महाली लोग जंगलों में से बांस काट-काट कर लाते हैं और इनका पेशा जंगल से बांस काट कर लाना होता

[श्री देवगम]

है, और यह बास्केट (डलियां) वगैरह बनाते हैं लेकिन सरकार ने इनका बांस काटना बंद कर दिया है क्योंकि बांस काटने में ये जंगल के जंगल नष्ट कर देते हैं, इसलिये इनको बांस सप्लाई करने के लिये एक डेपो खोला गया है, लेकिन उससे भी इनका काम नहीं बनता है क्योंकि वहां से जो सूखा बांस उनको मिलता है वह उनके काम में नहीं आता । मेरा सुझाव यह है कि उनको इसके लिये काफ़ी लैंड (भूमि) दिया जाये जहां कि वह बांस रोपें और बांस का प्लानटेशन (खेती) कर सकें और ऐसा प्रबन्ध करने से यह लोग स्वालम्बी हो जायेंगे और इंडिपेंडेन्ट (स्वतंत्र) हो जायेंगे । अपने फाइव इयर प्लान (पंचवर्षीय योजना) में सरकार ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि आदिमवासी लोगों को वुडक्राफ्ट्स लकड़ी के खिलोने वगैरह बनाने का काम सिखाना चाहिये । हैंड पाउंडिंग राइस (हाथ कुटे चावल) की चक्की कहां मिलेगी, यह भी गांव वालों को मालूम नहीं है । आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि इन ग्रामीण लोगों को इन सब बातों की जानकारी कराई जाय । मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं कि मैं यहां पर ग्राम वासियों का दुःख दर्द सुनाने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं । अब मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि माइनिंग इंडस्ट्री (खनन उद्योग) में क़रीब आठ हज़ार लोग काम करते हैं और वे सब ग्रामीण हैं । इस जामदा माइनिंग ऐरिया में क़रीब आठ हज़ार लोग खान खोदने का काम करते हैं । वहां पर हम देखते हैं कि वैगनों (Wagon) की कमी के कारण लाखों टन आयरन-ओर (कच्चा लोहा) पड़ा रहता है और उसके मूवमेंट (लाने लेजाने) के लिये कोई उपाय होना चाहिये । उनको काफ़ी वैगन मिलने चाहिये, ताकि हज़ारों और लाखों टन आयरन-ओर जो स्टेशनों पर पड़ा है वह कलकत्ता पोर्ट में चला जाय ।

यह कोई कम संख्या नहीं है, उनको भी बेकारीसे बचाना चाहिय । रूरकेला में स्टील प्लान्ट (इस्पात कारखाना) के साथ फर्टिलाइजर प्लान्ट (कारखाना) भी होगा जिस में एल. डी. प्रोसेस (विधि) ८०,००० टन नाइट्रोजन निकलेगा, मैं इस ओर इशारा करता हूं कि और-और स्टील प्लान्ट भी इस नवीन प्रोसेस को अपनायें ।

Shri K. K. Basu : May I ask the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, where is the quorum ?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha : The House was to adjourn at 6-30.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : It is disgraceful.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Order, order. Though it is said in an undertone, it has been brought to my notice. There is no quorum in the House. The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt.—West *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—East) : We may ring the bell.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : There is no need now to ring the bell at this hour.

5-51 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Half Past Ten of the Clock on Friday, the 6th April, 1956.

COLUMN COLUMN

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 4399-4534

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply was concluded and demands were voted in Full.

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Production was commenced, the discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY 6TH APRIL 1956—

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Production and Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. Consideration of Private Members' Bills.

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GIPN—S. 3—37 Lok Sabha—24-1-57—840.